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Established 1887

Algeria	2.50	Belgium	2.50	Denmark	2.50	France	2.50	Germany	2.50	Greece	2.50	Ireland	2.50	Italy	2.50	Japan	2.50	Netherlands	2.50	Norway	2.50	Portugal	2.50	Spain	2.50	Sweden	2.50	Switzerland	2.50	Turkey	2.50	U.S. Military (R&D)	2.50	U.S. Military (Proc.)	2.50	U.S. Military (Support)	2.50	U.S. Military (Total)	2.50
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Nigeria Reports Capital Is Quiet After Coup Fails

LAGOS, Feb. 13.—Lagos radio announced tonight that forces loyal to the Nigerian government of Gen. Murtala Mohammed had ended a coup attempt begun this morning by self-proclaimed "young revolutionaries."

There were unconfirmed reports that Gen. Mohammed and several other persons were killed in the coup attempt, but the latest radio broadcast made no mention of any deaths.

The military government said that the situation has returned to normal in Lagos, but that the airport remained closed. It called on Nigerians to remain calm and show confidence in the regime. The broadcast also said that a dusk-to-dawn curfew was in effect "in the interests of security."

The military rebels claimed that they overthrew the 7-month-old Nigerian government this morning. They cited "difficulties with the regime but did not elaborate."

The rebels announced their "take-over" on the state radio station. Their broadcast said that the government had been dissolved, travel was forbidden and a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew was imposed.

An announcement said that "the government has been overthrown by the young revolutionaries" and provided no reasons for the action. "Any attempt to fill this change from any quarter will be met with death," the statement continued. "You are warned."

By late afternoon, most of the northern areas dissociated themselves with the attempted coup. The divisional commander at Kaduna said that he would not join it and similar statements were reported from Kano, Port Harcourt and Enugu.

This nation of 80 million people is the most populous and powerful black nation in the world. Nigeria has also recently become the prime supplier of crude oil to the United States.

In the last six months, Gen. Mohammed's government, which said it seized control to end corruption, underwent a number of actions. It dismissed all 13 military governors of the states and numerous federal commissioners and a purge of the civil service removed 11,000 persons.

In the last few weeks, the government has announced the results of a tribunal investigating corruption. Ten of the governors were found to have amassed illegal fortunes of real estate and businesses amounting to over \$15 million. Their photographs were published on the front pages of the newspapers, together with the sums they were forced to "forfeit" to the state.

Within the last few weeks, the government, which had promised a return to civilian rule in 1979, announced a new federal system, expanding the number of states from 12 to 19 and further centralizing the authority of the ruling supreme military council.

The large army that emerged from the 1970 Biafran civil war was to have been cut back by 100,000 soldiers. This announcement has caused concern among the armed forces, who fear a sudden expansion into a labor market that has little employment for them.

The fate of Gen. Mohammed, who wrested control from Gen. Yakubu Gowon in a bloodless coup, was unknown. But a witness reported that the general's black limousine was forced off the road and riddled with bullets along the route from his home. An unidentified corpse lay nearby. The speculation was that the general was dead.

There were reports that two (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

China Attack against Teng Spreading

KING, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A full-page campaign against Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping spread to another Peking daily today as the official launched new charges at opponents of Chairman Mao.

The new poster at Tsinghua University, which reported the posters, like those at Peking University, unmistakably led to Mr. Teng as a "capitalist."

Shanghai, the anti-rightist slogan was being waged in streets. Sources there said posters were being posted which attacked "capitalist" and "this great evil."

Attacks in Peking, the second successive day, followed front-page articles in the Peking Daily, organ of the Communist party, lashed out at "adversaries of the right deviationist line."

Other article hinted at arguments in the top echelons of the Peking hierarchy in the wake of Premier Zhou En-lai's death last month.

"Where's the struggle?" said the question of who held the reins of power, was especially important at the moment of the three-day funeral for the two leaders.

Chungking University, crowds gathered for more than 100,000 to read the thinly veiled attack on Mr. Teng, who was regarded as China's top adviser.

Teng had been expected to become the new premier but Saturday Peking revealed Security Minister Hua Guofeng had been made the acting premier.

A choice was seen here as a compromise, perhaps only temporary, to satisfy radical opponents of Mr. Teng.

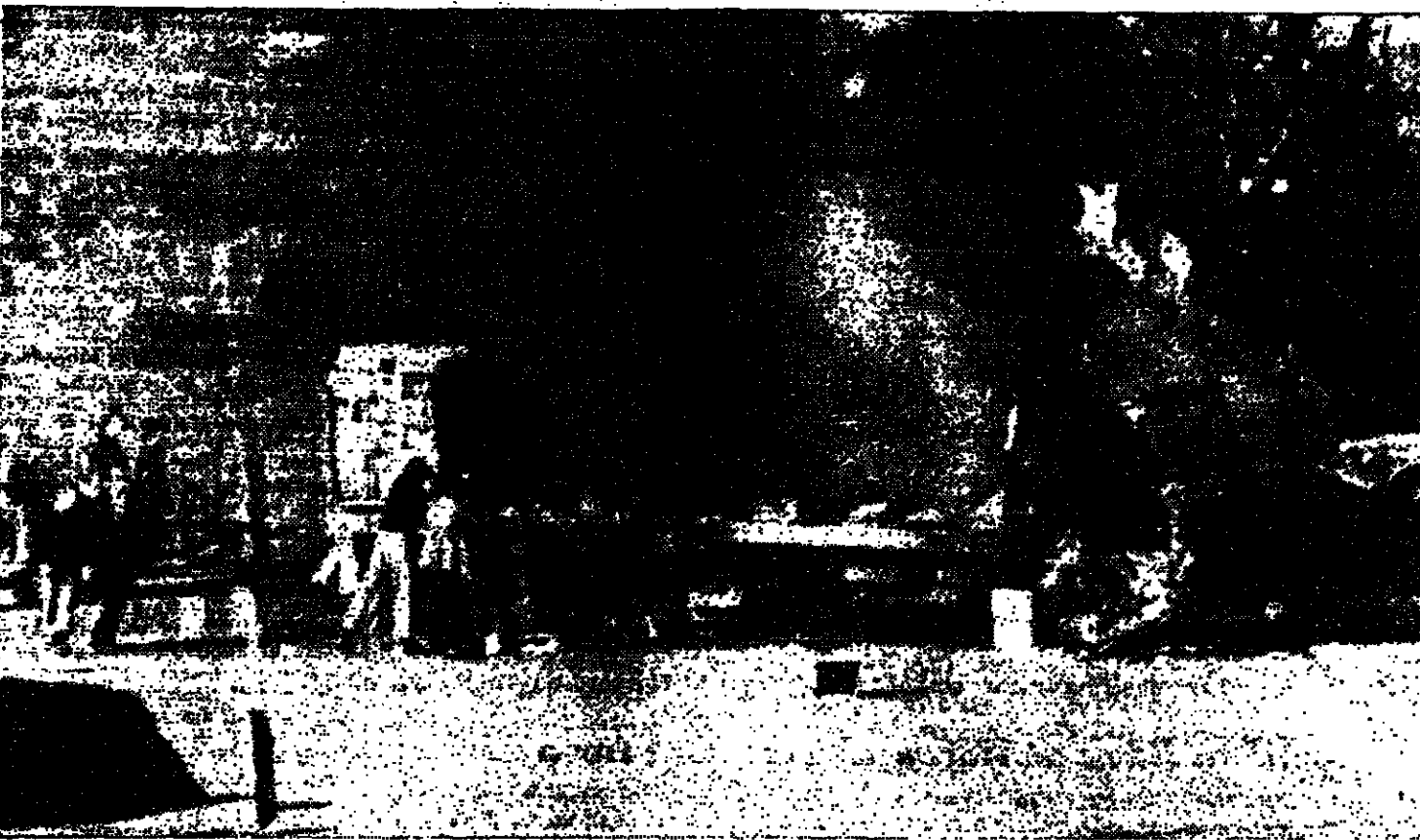
West German sources said that Peking posters stated the main representative of capitalist reaction within the Peking was a man who had been closely with Liu Shao-chi, the head of state toppled in the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

Rehabilitated in '73, Teng was identified with the revolution as an alleged "rightist leader." He disappeared for six years and gradually took the place of Mr. Chou's duties.

Posters claimed that the representative of the capitalist reaction, gathered around a clique dedicated to oppose Mr. Mao's revolutionary policy and putting China on the path to capitalism.

For a long time he used the slogan "the proletarian dictatorship and the revolutionary line" to attack the capitalist reaction.

The source said the attacks undoubtedly aimed at Mr. Teng because they referred to his remarks by him. He has been brought to the university campus some persons stood with books copying down the posters in detail.



Rampaging youths looting and burning a hijacked truck in a Catholic area of Belfast on Friday.

In Aftermath of Hunger-Striker's Death Belfast Riots... Dublin Blasts... London Bomb

BELFAST, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Fresh rioting swept Roman Catholic areas of Belfast today, bombs touched off major fires in downtown Dublin, and police defused a 20-pound time bomb planted in a busy London subway station.

The death toll stood at three in the Belfast rioting sparked by the death yesterday of Frank Stagg, 34, a convicted Irish Republican Army bomber who died in an English jail after a 61-day hunger strike. The IRA had vowed revenge if his demand to be moved to a prison in Northern Ireland was not met.

But police in London and Dublin declined immediate speculation on responsibility for the bombs in their cities.

London police said a subway system official gave the alarm of the bomb in the booking hall of Oxford Circus subway station, one of London's biggest and busiest, in the midst of the 5 p.m. rush hour.

Ford Discloses Personal Finances

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—President Ford, fulfilling a campaign pledge to disclose his personal finances, made public documents yesterday showing that his net worth had increased by \$87,000 since he became chief executive.

According to a financial statement issued at the White House, Mr. Ford's personal financial worth increased to \$323,489 at the end of last year from the \$236,378 listed at the time he became president in August, 1974.

In making public details of Mr. and Mrs. Ford's finances, the White House spokesman, Ron Nessen, emphasized that Mr. Ford consistently paid "a very large percentage of his income" in federal, state and local taxes.

The documents showed that \$106,200 of Mr. Ford's \$350,000 salary and expenses as president last year had been withheld for federal tax purposes and that Mr. Ford had paid 42 per cent of his gross income in federal, state and local taxes for 1974.

The disclosures, less than two weeks before the Feb. 24 presidential primary in New Hampshire, apparently were designed to prod Mr. Ford's rival, Ronald Reagan, into making a comparable listing of personal finances.

They also served to draw attention to the contrast between the two Republican candidates' personal wealth and tax payments.

Mr. Reagan, a millionaire, acknowledged in 1971 that he had paid no state taxes on his \$44,000 income as governor of California in 1970.

The White House said that most of the appreciation in the President's net worth since he took office was the result of an increase in the estimated value of three properties owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ford and in the value of life insurance investments.

The documents listed valuations of \$30,000 each on the house Mr. Ford owns in Alexandria, Va., and a condominium in Vail, Colo., and \$30,000 on a house in his home town of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Before he took office, the President's Virginia house was valued at \$70,000, the Colorado condominium at \$65,000 and the Michigan house at \$25,000.

The President's net worth was listed at \$256,378 when he was confirmed as vice-president in late 1973. The White House said a few days after Mr. Ford became president in August, 1974, that there had been no significant change in his personal finances since late 1973.

The documents showed that Mr. Ford had not managed to save any money although his salary soared from \$62,500 as vice-president to the \$200,000 salary and \$50,000 in expenses he receives as president.

A statement of assets showed Mr. Ford had \$123.9 in cash in banks on Dec. 31, 1975. In September, 1975, he had \$128.1.

Mr. Ford's modest holdings in the stock market depreciated last year. They were valued at \$3,942 at the end of last year and at \$4,539 in 1975.

Miami Fails To Get Word On Rumors

MIAMI, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The police department is having a hard time convincing residents its new rumor desk is supposed to dispel rumors, not start them.

Sgt. Perry Anderson said yesterday that callers have included a man who wanted to know if the desk "had any rumors to give out," and another asking if his ex-wife had remarried. "So I can stop paying alimony."

One person called in wanting to know if there were any warrants out for his arrest and a prisoner called from the jail asking the name of the person who turned him in as a parole violator.

Sgt. Anderson said he hoped the public would soon realize that the intent of the desk is "to clear up police-related rumors and rumors that might be related to emergency situations."

After Mr. Ford released his financial statement yesterday, Mr. Reagan said he would have some additional information to update the limited financial report he filed in February, 1975, as required by California law for officials when they leave office.

"There has been no change in my financial situation since," he said. He did not say when the new information will be released.

Public records show that Mr. Reagan owns three pieces of California real estate with a total market value of \$2,353,000. A source close to Mr. Reagan described as "pretty accurate" a report by the San Francisco Examiner that estimated Mr. Reagan's earnings last year at \$700,000 from lectures, his radio show and newspaper columns.

Schmidt, Giscard Vow to Restore Monetary Calm

By James Goldborough

NICE, Feb. 13 (IPT).—French and West German leaders ended a two-day meeting on the Côte d'Azur today after pledging to take all actions "necessary to restore calm to the monetary markets."

A joint statement by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, reaffirming their "attachment" to the parities of the French franc and West German mark within the European monetary float, was designed to put an end to the heavy pressure that has been on the franc during the last few days. "Nothing justifies a modification in exchange rates," the statement said. "We have asked the central banks to continue and intensify their interventions as much as necessary to restore calm to the monetary markets."

Trusting that a strong political statement here would discourage continued speculation against the franc, the two proclaimed their "attachment to the mechanism of the snake (the joint float) as an essential basis for the construction of Europe."

No Relief

The joint statement, however, failed to relieve immediately the pressure on the franc, which closed very near its floor level against the deutsche mark. The dollar continued to gain in both Frankfurt and Paris today, but the dollar's gain in Paris again was sharper than in Frankfurt—keeping the franc pinned near its floor level vis-à-vis the mark. Dealers expect that trading will be heavy when markets open on Monday as speculators test the resolve of the central banks to defend the current exchange rates.

Speaking to the press from the balcony of one of the rambling houses making up the resort of Mas d'Arny in the hills above the Mediterranean near here, the two leaders clearly tried to play down the current monetary fluctuations and emphasize the political aspects of their talks during this semi-annual meeting. They announced agreements on nuclear cooperation, anti-terrorism measures and fiscal harmonization, voiced similar views on the North-South economic talks and chief of state to do something about the "cumbersome" nature of the European Economic Community's mechanisms.

They did not, apparently, get into the details of recent French suggestions for the creation of a political "directorate" to take charge of EEC decision-making. Shifting, perhaps, to such issues already was building up in Europe, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, following today's meeting, that there were no views expressed here that might "harden" the views of other EEC members before the political discussions on the EEC's future at the forthcoming European Council meeting in Luxembourg, April 1-3.

The Germans said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not bring up the subject with Mr. Schmidt. According to spokesman Armin Grunewald, in Bonn's view "the EEC is an institution with nine members. It makes decisions in a body of nine. To want to take decisions in a more restrained context would not advance matters, but very well might retard them."

As an example of this, Mr. Grunewald mentioned the recent economic summit at Rambouillet, France, in which four EEC members (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bonn Party Finds What's In a Name

BONN, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—West Germany's opposition Christian Democrat party thought their slogan "Our Helmut is the Best" would give them the edge in this year's parliamentary election campaign.

But they had not reckoned with one or two other well-known Helmut's. A survey showed that 46 per cent of those questioned linked the slogan with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, whom the Christian Democrats oppose, 4 per cent thought it referred to West German soccer manager Helmut Schoen, and only 10 per cent linked it with the Christian Democrat leader Helmut Kohl. Forty per cent of the voters didn't know what the slogan referred to in any case.

The slogan has now been dropped, according to party sources.

SEC Sues for Boeing Records In Probe of Foreign Payoffs

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission, asserting it has information that the Boeing Co. may have made illegal payments to foreign government officials to promote sales of its aircraft, filed suit in U.S. District Court here yesterday to compel the firm to produce for examination its company records dating back to 1971.

The legal action is the first official indication that the Seattle-based concern, which produces more than half the commercial airliners used in the fleets of the non-Communist world, is suspected of bribery.

The government has moved in recent months against several companies with major overseas operations, including the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., the Northrop Corp., the Gulf Oil Corp., the United Brands Co. and the Occidental Petroleum Corp.

Boeing denied that it had made any illegal political contributions or payments. It said it would supply the information if a court would bar the SEC from making "needless disclosure of such proprietary information." The company sought such a court order in Seattle on Wednesday.

Subpoena Ignored

The SEC, which said it received information last August leading it to suspect improper overseas payments by Boeing, early last month subpoenaed the company's records. The firm did not respond by the Feb. 2 deadline imposed by the commission, which yesterday sought court enforcement of the SEC subpoena.

The commission is charged with enforcing the nation's securities laws, which prohibit a company's use of corporate funds for nonbusiness purposes, a firm's making false entries on its books or failing to disclose to shareholders its material expenditures.

Boeing, one of the country's biggest exporters, said that while it has engaged sales representatives and consultant abroad on a commission basis to aid in selling the company's planes and maintenance services, it had not employed "any government official in such capacity whose duties or responsibilities were connected with purchasing Boeing products or services offered for sale in that country."

Calamitous Earthquake Dramatizes the Plight of Guatemala's Poor

By Stanley Meisler

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 13.—The victims of the Guatemalan earthquake died largely because they were poor.

Most of those killed, injured or made homeless were Indians, a people who make up half the country's population of about 6 million but who, for all practical purposes of the government, might as well not exist. They have always been out of the politics and modern economy of Guatemala.

In Comalapa this week, doctors vaccinated hundreds of homeless against typhoid.

The Indians in the line were short, dark people with high cheekbones. The women wore their long black hair braided and ribboned, were dressed in beautifully colored and patterned smocks and wore black rebosos around the shoulders, or sometimes carried them folded on top of the head. Some Indian men wore blanket-like shirts around their trousers.

The doctors were tall, fair-skinned men, some with light brown hair, still neatly attired despite their work amid the rubble, wearing sports shirts and slacks and long white medical coats. The doctors, who had gone to Comalapa from Guatemala City, looked somewhat like foreigners come to help the natives.

In a sense, the earthquake has given the government of President Kjell Laugerud an opportunity. No government of Guatemala has ever helped or cared about the Indians. Now Mr. Laugerud must.

Emotion Evident

There seems little doubt that he wants to. On television, shown touring the sights of ruin, most notably, he appeared a tired, haggard man, feeling deeply the great losses of the Indians.

But the feeling and commitment of Mr. Laugerud and other Guatemalan officials has to last if the Indians are to be helped. The task of reconstruction will be long and difficult, and much

much alike in the old days. The Indians were mainly farmers who grew corn, beans and sometimes wheat on an acre or two of land on the nearby hills. They often did not grow enough to feed their families and supplemented their income by weaving or working on cotton and coffee plantations in the south.

The Indians in these towns live on a few long streets of adobe homes with tiled roofs. The streets lead to a central plaza surrounded by the church, the city hall and the main stores. These towns are still much alike today, but they are similar in a different way—reduced to rubble and dust. Many Indians have moved to nearby tent camps where relief workers dole out food and medicine.

It is an area of great earth faults and volcanoes, and written history records many quakes. But it is impossible to conceive of moving the bulk of the population, even if space could be found.

The only solution, in the long

run, is the economic development of the Altiplano and, in the short run, the construction of new houses that would withstand earthquakes. Much depends on the government, which has said that, in addition to killing 18,901 persons and injuring 67,432, the earthquake destroyed 180,256 homes. Assuming a cost of \$2,500 a house, Guatemala would need \$19 million to build new shelter for the 1,044,441 homeless.

Foreign bankers here say that Guatemala would have no trouble borrowing that much from international agencies. Although the poverty of the Indians depresses its per-capita income to only \$430 a year, Guatemala is considered a good risk. It takes in more foreign exchange than it spends. Its quetzal has long been on a par with the dollar.

According to the bankers, Guatemala always has borrowed less from international agencies and private foreign banks than it

will depend on whether the oligarchy that runs Guatemala will continue to care about the Indians after their misery drops off the front pages.

There are disappointing signs. On Wednesday, the Guatemalan Tourist Commission announced that it expected tourism to be back to normal in two months. The announcement was important. Only the export of coffee earns more foreign exchange than tourism. In 1974, tourism brought Guatemala \$85 million, and Guatemala will need such income to rebuild.

But the members of the commission betrayed a lack of sensitivity. It was hard to listen to rich Guatemalans in business suits talk about the tourist industry while poor people slept under makeshift tents in the streets of Guatemala City. Surely, tourist officials and hotel

owners should be more concerned now about bladders, tents, galvanized-iron roofing, medicine and water. Guatemala does need the foreign tourists back, but this is not the time to worry about them.

The earthquake of Feb. 4 struck an area in the shape of a triangle which included Guatemala City and the eastern part of the Altiplano, the mountainous area where most Guatemalan Indians live.

The victims in the capital were the poor laborers and the unemployed, many of them Indians who had left the Altiplano because of the poverty there. They lived in the adobe homes of the slum neighborhoods.

The Altiplano is a heavily populated area of great beauty. The towns that were devastated, such as San Martín Ilopique, Comalapa and Patzún, were

Hit-and-Run Strikes

UNITA Adopts Guerrilla Role As MPLA Sweeps S. Angola

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 13.—The Western-backed army of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), today abandoned conventional war tactics and began guerrilla campaign behind the lines of the victorious pro-Marxist forces, UNITA officials here in the Zambian capital reported.

They told reporters that UNITA would no longer defend towns and villages at the risk of losing its troops and that instead it had ordered them to start hit-and-run strikes at the enemy's supply and communications lines.

The powerful forces of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), spearheaded by about 6,000 Cuban combat troops, have swept almost unchecked through southern Angola in the last week.

UNITA officials said that the MPLA had taken control of the Benguela railroad through the middle of Angola. They said the railroad was now being repaired.

The Soviet agency said in a dispatch from Luanda that considerable amounts of equipment and armaments were seized by the MPLA in its take-over of Luao.

A force of South African troops, estimated to number between 4,000 and 5,000, holds a 30-mile defensive buffer zone along Angola's border with their country. They constitute the only obstacle preventing the MPLA from claiming complete victory in Angola.

Control of the country has been contested by the MPLA and a pro-Western alliance of UNITA and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) since before the nation's independence from Portugal last November. FNLA forces have been forced to retreat to Zaïre from northern Angola.

South Africa's Defense Minister Pieter Botha has said that his troops will give up the hydroelectric plant and irrigation dam they are guarding.

Thousands of Angolan refugees were today reported moving toward the country's southern frontier, where South African officials already were giving aid to about 14,000 persons in camps on the Angolan side of the border.

South African newspapers said the number of refugees could be as high as 250,000.

Recognition by Egypt
CAIRO, Feb. 13 (AP).—Egypt today recognized the MPLA's regime as the government of Angola. It was believed to be the first Arab country to do so. The MPLA government was recognized by the Organization of African Unity on Wednesday.

Nigeria Coup Said to Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

of the top-ranking military commanders in the country, Lt. Gen. Oluasegun Obasanjo and Lt. Gen. T. T. Danjuma had also been killed in the ambush. The report could not be confirmed.

The person who announced the coup gave his name as Lt. Col. Dimka. He was identified by diplomatic sources as B. S. Dimka, the commander of the signals training school at Apapa, across the harbor from the capital city.

He is from the Ango tribe in the Central Plateau State and is said to be the brother-in-law of Gen. Gowon. He is also the brother of a police commissioner in the Kwara State. He is of such a junior position that not much is known about him in foreign embassies.

In Britain, where he now lives, Gen. Gowon said: "Those who would like to believe I had foreknowledge will believe whatever they want. But I hope and trust I am an honest and sincere person and wouldn't tell anybody a lie."

Gen. Gowon also denied reports that he was related to Col. Dimka.

Nigeria is constantly fraught with tensions among its three main tribal groups—the Yoruba, the Ibo and the Hausa—and also among more than 60 minority tribes and 200 different linguistic groupings. It was these tensions that led to the Biafra secession in 1967.

Under Gen. Gowon, four main territories were split into 12 states. The new plan further split the territory of major tribes. The main Yoruba state, the Western State, was cut into three new states and the main Ibo state, the East-Central State, into two.

Gen. Mohammed is a Hausa, the northern tribe that is dominant in Nigeria. Since he and other key members in his government were front-line commanders during the brutal civil war, his ascension to power caused some disquiet among the Ibo. Gen. Gowon was from a minority tribe and is widely credited for a rapid postwar reconciliation. This policy was continued by Gen. Mohammed.

Paris, Bonn
End Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

bers participated and five did not. "You will recall," Mr. Grunewald said, "that problems this created with the public."

"The Federal Republic thinks that such an idea as the directorate should be approached with great prudence," Mr. Grunewald said.

It was clear from the talks here, which included separate meetings between ministers of finance, science and industry, agriculture, interior and foreign affairs, that the two nations meant to emphasize the scope of their cooperation and the success of the French-West German entente 13 years after their friendship treaty was signed.

Besides the accord by the finance ministers to defend the Rambouillet agreement, probably the most significant bilateral agreement was a pledge to undertake joint research and development of both fast-breeder and high-temperature nuclear reactors. Cooperation between the countries in the nuclear field has not been strong, with the two nations involved in separate programs for nuclear enrichment.

Summing up the two days of talks, mostly tête-à-tête between the two chiefs of government, who spoke English, Mr. Schmidt emphasized the importance of maintaining the joint European fleet for its "disciplinary" effects on the EEC nations' economies.

UN Rights Group
Accuses Israel

GENEVA, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The UN Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution today accusing Israel of alleged war crimes in Arab-occupied territories. The vote in the 33-nation commission was 23 for, one against and eight abstentions.

Arab, Communist and African countries voted for the resolution. The United States was the sole nation voting against while Western European countries and Costa Rica abstained.

Leonard Garment, the U.S. delegate, called the resolution, which has been adopted in roughly the same form for the past five years, a "ritualistic exercise." He said it "serves only to embitter the attitudes of those concerned in pursuing a solution to the underlying problem."

Jerusalem Police,
Arabs Clash Again

JERUSALEM, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Israeli police, using tear gas and water cannon clashed again today with hundreds of Arab demonstrators in the Old City of Jerusalem, and at least 10 policemen were injured and 30 Arabs arrested.

The Arabs were protesting a recent decision by a magistrate which they interpreted as a permission for Jews to pray on Mount Moriah, site of some of Islam's holiest shrines.

Belgian Cardinal
Warns on Sect

MALINES, Belgium, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—The Roman Catholic primate of Belgium, Cardinal Leo Joseph Suenens, has warned against the so-called "Moon" religious sect, describing its doctrine as incompatible with Christianity.

The sect was founded in 1954 by South Korean Sun Myung Moon, who claims to be the new messiah, and gained publicity in France last month when families tried to get relatives to return home from Moon communities. They claimed Moon followers had been "bewitched."

The Moonists preach the unification of world Christianity but Cardinal Suenens said yesterday that despite the sect's apparent humanitarian and Christian vocabulary, it professed a doctrine "incompatible not only with the faith of the Catholic Church but with Christianity altogether."

4. Your brother's
jokes.

(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

Soviet Denies Clashes

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (AP).—Tass described as "sheer invention" today reports from China about clashes between Soviet and Chinese troops along their common border.

Dresden Rites Held

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Dresden city officials today commemorated the fire-bombing of the city 31 years ago by the Allies with a wreath-laying ceremony for the 35,000 persons killed by the attack. East Germany's ADN news agency called the bombing of the city "pointless destruction."

Strikes Plague Firms

HELSINKI, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Almost all of Finland's 7,000 regular policemen went on a nationwide strike today, demanding up to 50 per cent in pay raises, lower pension ages and more police officers. At the same time, 2,000 railway workers went on a one-day strike.

Journalists in Madrid Vote
24-Hour Strike on Weekend

MADRID, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The union of Madrid journalists today voted to go on a 24-hour strike to support its right to professional freedom and to back a colleague facing a court-martial for refusing to reveal the names of informants.

In a noisy six-hour meeting, the union voted, 207 to 176, to shut down all Madrid newspapers, magazines, news agencies, radio and television news broadcasts from tomorrow at 8 a.m. to Sunday 8 a.m.

It was believed that the strike call would have little effect. Only about half of Madrid's journalists took part in the meeting and the vote was close. But it was the first time since the end of the Spanish civil war in 1939 that a general strike of journalists had been called in Madrid.

The journalists' action was part of a wave of strikes and protests that has swept Spain in the post-Franco era. The strikes were led by about 100,000 workers in various parts of the country.

The journalists' strike grew out of the indictment of reporter Rodrigo Vazquez Prado by a military judge on a charge of contempt of military judicial authorities. Mr. Vazquez refused to name persons who recently held a news conference in Madrid, claiming to be anti-regime military officers.

At the same time, Sen. Clairborne Pell, D-R.I., said today that in two days of talks with the leaders of post-Franco Spain he found them determined to move the country toward democracy.

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Pell made a visit to Madrid to prepare himself for a forthcoming Senate vote on the new U.S. Spanish military base treaty.

"I will vote for ratification," Sen. Pell said at a news briefing at the end of his visit.

"I am impressed with the move in the right political and economic direction."

He added that his talks with King Juan Carlos, Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, Defense Minister Manuel Fraga and Foreign Minister Jose-Maria Arellano had left no doubt of their "determination to continue moving on the path toward democracy."

Sen. Pell said government officials assured him that by July only 100 of about 500 political prisoners would still be in jail.

Members of the political opposition, however, say there are at least 1,000 persons still imprisoned for political crimes against the Franco regime.

One of King Juan Carlos's first moves after taking the throne Nov. 22 was to decree a limited pardon that freed hundreds of the political prisoners.

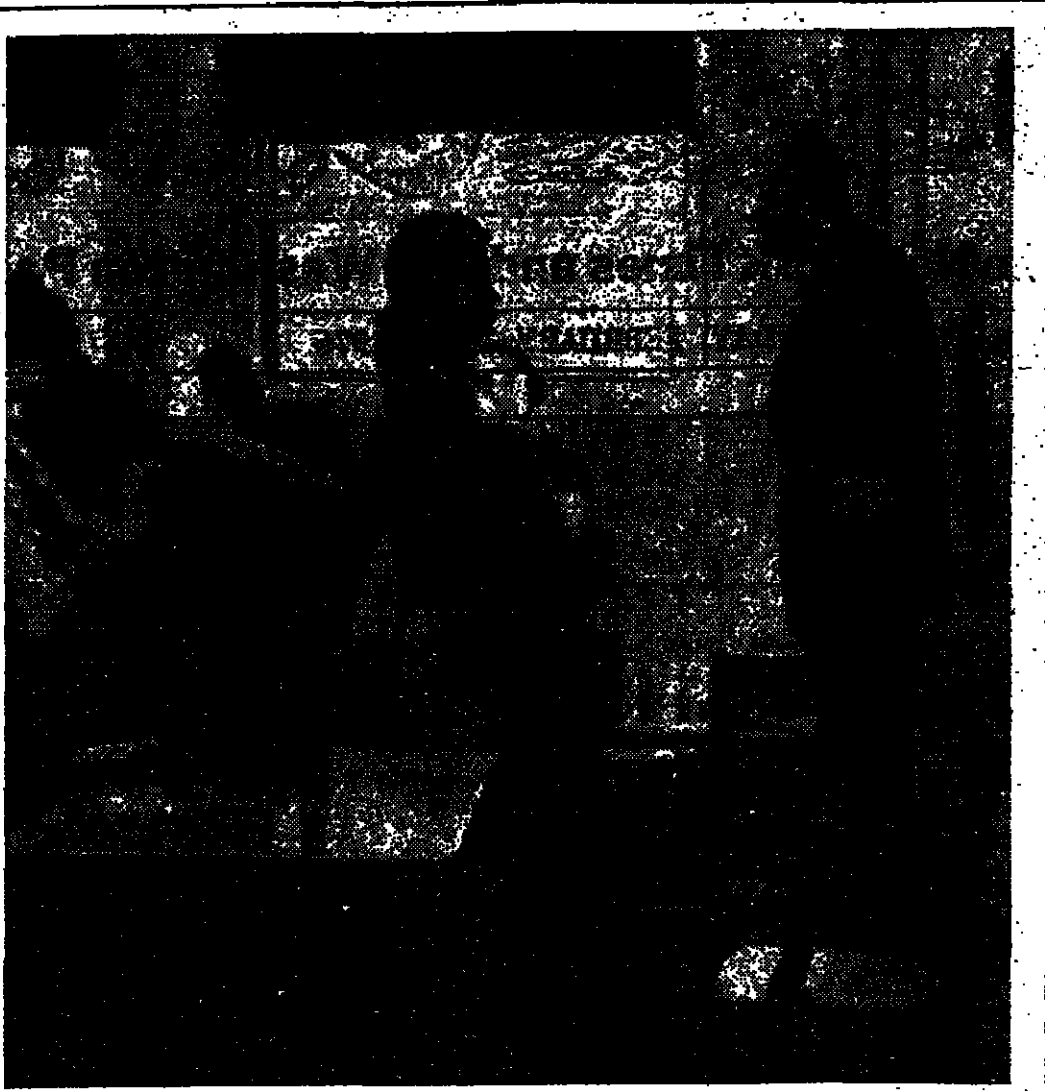
'Thing' Lights Up
Leningrad's Sky

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (UPI).—An unidentified object "kissed" across the night sky above Leningrad yesterday, making the sky glow for 10 seconds, Tass said today.

The object was seen by thousands of Leningraders, according to Tass. Sparks accompanied the object's flight and a hissing sound could be heard.

Tass said astronomers were divided in their opinions about the object. Some thought it was an artificial body—perhaps a satellite or a part of one—others said it was a meteor.

The director of the Pulkovo Observatory said he believed it was a meteoroid to large-sized meteorite.



Daniel Moynihan chatting with some of his students at Harvard on Thursday.

Moynihan Back at Harvard, Teaching for a Living

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 13 (AP).—Daniel Moynihan was back at Harvard yesterday, teaching a graduate course on "ethnicity" in politics. He will also teach a course on ideology in foreign policy.

Questioned about reports that he may run for the U.S. Senate in New York, the former ambassador to the United Nations said, "I have no thoughts of that at all and I don't really know what all of you [newsmen] are doing here. I teach government at Harvard. That's what I do for a living."

Uruguay Believed Unlikely To Hold Scheduled Election

By David F. Belnap

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 13.—This morning would be a general election year in Uruguay, but it is not likely that a new president and Congress will be elected in November.

Observers believe instead that President Juan Bordaberry, with full military backing, will soon announce the extension of his administration's term of office beyond its scheduled expiration date of March 1, 1977.

Recent published reports, citing unnamed sources close to the government, said that such an announcement was in the offing. If it comes, hardly anyone here will be surprised and many may not even care.

Gallop of Uruguay, a local polling organization, found that only 21 per cent of the public they polled expressed "great interest" in politics, while 57 per cent said they had "very little" interest and 22 per cent expressed "no interest at all."

"Most Democratic"

This seems strange in a country often described in the past as "the most democratic in Latin America," but political circumstances have been far from ordinary.

The Tupamaros were at the height of their disruptive powers when Mr. Bordaberry, now 47, was elected president in November, 1973. Soon after his March, 1974, inauguration, Mr. Bordaberry ordered Uruguay's military and police forces to unite in a campaign against the Tupamaros. They effectively put an end to 10 years of guerrilla activity in less than 10 months.

That campaign also propelled the armed forces onto Uruguay's political stage for the first time in this century.

In 1973, Mr. Bordaberry, supported by the armed forces, closed Congress, outlawed the Communist-controlled trade union central, banned all Marxist political parties and their media outlets, and restricted publication of certain news in the rest of the press.

Complex Facade

Since then, it has been popular to portray Mr. Bordaberry's administration as simply another Latin American military regime—this one acting behind the facade of a constitutionally elected civilian president. But it is much more complex than that.

The administration now is a function of a series of committees whose civilian voices outnumber those of armed forces officers. By the nature of their institutions, however, the latter possess more muscle.

So far, the committees have restored law and order and calmed the expressions of social strife. No significant labor problem has arisen in 30 months and the atmosphere of menace evoked for so long by the Tupamaros vanished three years ago.

Problems of the economy remain paramount, as always, but they have been tackled with some success in spite of difficulties beyond local control, such as increased energy costs.

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Poor's Plight
In the Quake

(Continued from Page 1)

could. But borrowing \$90 million now would mean only part of the problem. The leaders of Guatemala would have to make sure that this money really reached the homeless poor, and much would depend on the kind of communist government officials established with the Indians. At the moment, there is very little.

Loans to Farmers

Mr. Langerud only recently has encouraged the growth of credit unions that loan money to poor farmers to tide them over a crop season. But there have been few loans to help Indians go into money-making crops or to help them buy more land.

From a political point of view, the earthquake may have evoked a concern from the government that could help the Indians in the long run. But from the psychological point of view the earthquake may make development of the Altiplano even more difficult.

According to outsiders who know them well, the Indians of Guatemala are a people who lack confidence in themselves and who fail to fight for their rights. Yet economic development depends to a large degree on instilling self-confidence, a sense of the need for achievement.

The Indian victims of the earthquake may only become more dependent now. It is hard to have self-confidence when you are grieving and hoping for help.

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Armed Forces at Peak, Israelis Say

'Military Cultural Revolution' Held After 1973 Losses

By William Tuohy

TEL AVIV.—The Israeli armed forces have absorbed and applied the grim lessons of the 1973 war and, as a result, are today militarily stronger and better prepared than at any other time in their history.

This is the considered judgment of senior Israeli officers at high command headquarters here, as well as of outside military analysts.

"For the past two years we have been going through our own version of a military cultural revolution," a senior staff officer said. "We have been a difficult time of stock-taking. But now we are the better for it."

The Israeli armed forces have replaced all their material losses of the 1973 war with modern U.S. weapons and equipment, military sources said.

Further, the standing army has strengthened by about 15 per cent, according to military sources, and the ratio of administrative personnel to combat troops has been shifted to add as much as a third more soldiers to the army's cutting edge.

At the same time, the Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin continues to press for sustained U.S. military aid due to another lesson of the 1973 war: The attrition of the ordinary stores of warfare is quick in battle, and stockpiles are needed. The Israelis also are seeking some "big ticket" items—like the latest U.S. tactical jet fighters—which can run up a high aid request.

Israeli strategic doctrine now calls for a heavy reliance on attack, with a strong predilection for a pre-emptive strike of the kind that launched the victorious campaigns of 1956 and 1967.

"I believe that a pre-emptive strike is to be considered the most effective means of reaction," said Lt. Gen. David Elazar, the retired chief of staff who was deemed his recommended pre-emptive strike in 1973 by his political superiors.

Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the current chief of staff, added: "I don't believe there is any possibility of achieving a decisive victory in defense. In war, victory must be decisive. That can be achieved only by offensive measures."

In 1973, the Israeli armed forces ultimately won a striking victory over the Arabs, driving back the Syrians, surrounding the Egyptian 3d Army and destroying more than 2,000 enemy tanks.

Superpower Intervention

But the Israelis suffered severe reverses in the first Arab onslaught. And these original defeats, plus the superpower intervention which prevented an Israeli final victory, cast a pall over the vaunted Israeli military machine.

The final outcome led to Arab descriptions of the war as a victory for their side—with a resultant sense of unease among the Israeli population.

As a result of the war, serious questions were raised about the effectiveness of modern armor and armor—not only in Israel, but among Western European military circles.

But now cooler assessments of the lessons and implications of 1973 are being made.

"What went wrong during the war was basically the result of surprise," said retired Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, the chief of staff during the 1968-1970 Arab-Israeli war of attrition.

Maj. Gen. Shlomo Gazit, current director of military intelligence, said: "I am not at all sure that the Arab success was due to what they did. I think it is much more due to our failures."

From the hindsight of 1976, it appears to Israeli generals that their key problem in 1973 was overconfidence. The Israelis would never attack without air superiority, and that intelligence would give Israel at least 24 hours advance notice of an attack.

Emergency Mobilization

This overconfidence would allow emergency mobilization, bringing front-line units up to strength to repel any conceivable Arab attack, the generals thought.

But the overconfidence of senior generals also planned the war is now known, to a misinterpretation of intelligence reports of the Egyptian and Syrian buildup in the days preceding the attack.

"We have learned humility in making our estimates of Arab intentions," a senior officer said. "In the future, we will take into consideration the capabilities implicit in any Arab military buildup."

Other new thinking has centered on armaments.

When the 1973 battle was first joined, Israeli tanks suffered a high incidence of losses from Arab infantrymen manning Soviet-made, wire-guided missiles.

This led some military specialists to conclude that the tank's effectiveness on the battlefield might be seriously reduced—with broad implications for possible future war on the plains of Central Europe, where the tank is considered the premier fighting vehicle.

But a more careful assessment now shows that less than 25 per cent of damaged Israeli tanks actually were hit by missiles.

It was subsequently learned that the Arab missile hits usually were achieved because of poor Israeli armor tactics in the first few days of the war.

"Our tank outfit went into battle piecemeal—as they arrived on the scene—without ade-

quate intelligence and reconnaissance, and without proper artillery and infantry support," a high-ranking Israeli officer said.

Israeli technicians now insist that tanks not go into battle against infantry with missile-wielding capability unless preceded by an artillery barrage designed to disrupt the infantry mass.

To further this concept, the Israeli artillery, which previously had been considered a heavy item because of limited funds, now has been greatly strengthened. One estimate says the artillery battalions have been strengthened by about 300 per cent.

Similarly, more emphasis is now being given to mechanized infantry, which also had been a military stepchild in Israeli tactical thinking.

"While we don't have the manpower to use infantry like the Egyptians, and our boys are not kamikazes," a high officer said, "we have learned the lesson that tanks fight most effectively in conjunction with infantry and artillery and engineers, and we have been concentrating our training on combining all these arms."

In the air, Israel lost a quarter of its force to anti-aircraft fire—a combination of radar-directed machine guns and missile batteries.

This was due partly to the lack of electronic counter-measures incorporated into Israeli fighting aircraft—measures the Americans had developed the hard way in the air over North Vietnam.

The Israeli pilots preferred weapons to defend electronic counter-measures, but after the high losses in 1973 they are

now developing electronic measures to combat anti-aircraft fire, according to sources.

One of the most dramatic revelations of the 1973 war—to both the Israeli defense forces and the Israeli population at large—was that the highly esteemed corps of generals was less than perfect.

In the aftermath of the war, many senior army figures were disgraced, in various degrees, including Moshe Dayan, then defense minister; Gen. Elazar, the chief of staff; Gen. Eli Zeira, the chief of military intelligence; and Gen. Shmuel Gonen, commanding the Sinai front.

Some senior military men like Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon accused their peers of tactical incompetence, which led to the "war of the generals," and further confused and dismayed the public.

However, most observers now believe that this "war" has simmered down, under the leadership of Gen. Gur, chief of staff, while the most charismatic of leaders, he has had no access to ground—since he spent the 1973 war in Washington as defense attaché.

"Gur has calmed down the armed forces," said Zev Schiff, the most respected military commander in Israel. "The crisis is over."

At first, the maelstrom that followed the 1973 war, and the Arab successes, was thought to have affected morale in the armed forces—particularly the reserves.

But in recent months, close observers such as commentator Zev Schiff report that troop morale is high.

A senior officer added: "We have had no lack of volunteers for our elite units—the pilots, commandos, and paratroopers."

However, a problem that continues to trouble the Israeli Army is a lack of administrative discipline that in time of war can cause casualties.

The Israelis are an independent-minded people who tend to resist authority figures, and the military has never been keen for traditional discipline.

But some observers believe that this almost reflexive lack of discipline has potentially dangerous negative effects on the army.

From military headquarters in Tel Aviv, the view of the current Arab military status appears to be more hard-headed and pragmatic than it was on the eve of the 1973 war.

Israeli intelligence indicates that the Soviet Union has replaced all the Egyptian, Syrian and Iraqi equipment losses.

"These Israeli sources suggest that this time it may be the Arab leaders who are becoming overconfident."

The Arab success in gaining political advantage after the war may encourage them to launch another military attack, if negotiations break down, Israeli analysts believe.

"They achieved surprise before," Gen. Gazit, the military intelligence chief, said, "and they would like to achieve surprise again."

But this time the Israeli military leadership says it is ready.

As a leading general warned: "If the Arabs go to war against us, we are going to win. And defeat this time will set them back 15 years. They should think about this."

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EEC, Soviet Bloc
Reported Ready To Discuss Links

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Comecon, the Soviet-bloc trade group, will meet with the European Economic Community Monday to propose opening contacts toward establishing a formal relationship between them, EEC officials said today.

Gerhard Weiss, president of the Comecon Executive Committee, is to meet in Luxembourg with Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Premier and president of the EEC Council of Ministers. Mr. Weiss is also deputy chairman of the East German Council of Ministers.

EEC sources said the Comecon message to the EEC would suggest the two trade blocs work out a framework agreement under which bilateral trade agreements could be concluded between members of Comecon and the Common Market.

This, sources said, was an "umbrella formula" put forward in Bucharest to Danish Foreign Minister Knud Andersen last week by Romanian Foreign Minister George Macoveanu.

The Danish Foreign Ministry has since confirmed that Comecon has prepared a proposal for some sort of agreement with the EEC.

This agreement would permit individual members of EEC and Comecon to establish bilateral trade agreements without interference from their central organizations in Moscow and Brussels.

Strikes Plague Firms

HELSINKI, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Almost all of Finland's 7,000 regular policemen went on a nationwide strike today, demanding up to 50 per cent in pay raises, lower pension ages and more police officers. At the same time, 2,000 railway workers went on a one-day strike.

Journalists in Madrid Vote
24-Hour Strike on Weekend

MADRID, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The union of Madrid journalists today voted to go on a 24-hour strike to support its right to professional freedom and to back a colleague facing a court-martial for refusing to reveal the names of informants.

In a noisy six-hour meeting, the union voted, 207 to 176, to shut down all Madrid newspapers, magazines, news agencies, radio and television news broadcasts from tomorrow at 8 a.m. to Sunday 8 a.m.

It was believed that the strike call would have little effect. Only about half of Madrid's journalists took part in the meeting and the vote was close. But it was the first time since the end of the Spanish civil war in 1939 that a general strike of journalists had been called in Madrid.

The journalists' action was part of a wave of strikes and protests that has swept Spain in the post-Franco era. The strikes were led by about 100,000 workers in various parts of the country.

The journalists' strike grew out of the indictment of reporter Rodrigo Vazquez Prado by a military judge on a charge of contempt of military judicial authorities. Mr. Vazquez refused to name persons who recently held a news conference in Madrid, claiming to be anti-regime military officers.

At the same time, Sen. Clairborne Pell, D-R.I., said today that in two days of talks with the leaders of post-Franco Spain he found them determined to move the country toward democracy.

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Pell made a visit to Madrid to prepare himself for a forthcoming Senate vote on the new U.S. Spanish military base treaty.

"I will vote for ratification," Sen. Pell said at a news briefing at the end of his visit.

"I am impressed with the move in the right political and economic direction."

He added that his talks with King Juan Carlos, Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, Defense Minister Manuel Fraga and Foreign Minister Jose-Maria Arellano had left no doubt of their "determination to continue moving on the path toward democracy."

Sen. Pell said government officials assured him that by July only 100 of about 500 political prisoners would still be in jail.

Members of the political opposition, however, say there are at least 1,000 persons still imprisoned for political crimes against the Franco regime.

One of King Juan Carlos's first moves after taking the throne Nov. 22 was to decree a limited pardon that freed hundreds of the political prisoners.

'Thing' Lights Up
Leningrad's Sky

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (UPI).—An unidentified object "kissed" across the night sky above Leningrad yesterday, making the sky glow for 10 seconds, Tass said today.

The object was seen by thousands of Leningraders, according to Tass. Sparks accompanied the object's flight and a hissing sound could be heard.

Tass said astronomers were divided in their opinions about the object. Some thought it was an artificial body—perhaps a satellite or a part of one—others said it was a meteor.

The director of the Pulkovo Observatory said he believed it was a meteoroid to large-sized meteorite.

Strikes Plague Firms

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4. Your brother's
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(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

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Renouncing Parents, Fiance

Court Hears Tape of 'Tania' Boasting of a Bank Robbery

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The tape-recorded voice of "Tania" boasting of bank robbery, scooped through the courtroom yesterday while Patricia Hearst listened uncomfortably as the voice denounced her parents as "pigs."

The tape, presented by the prosecution, admitted the robbery of a San Francisco bank in April, 1974, shortly after the kidnapped 22-year-old heiress had declared that she was changing her name and joining her Symbionese Liberation Army captors.

Her parents, Randolph and Catherine Hearst, sat in the audience a few feet away from their daughter as the taped voice described the robbery as an "expropriation... to help finance the revolution."

"I was positioned so that I could hold customers and bank personnel who were on the floor," said Miss Hearst on the tape. "My gun was loaded and at no time did my comrades intentionally point their guns at me... As for being brainwashed, the idea is ridiculous to the point of being beyond belief."

The recording was offered into evidence on the 13th day of Miss Hearst's trial for armed bank robbery.

Afraid to Flee

The prosecution claims that she made the tape voluntarily following a crime in which she willingly participated. Her lawyers say that she was coerced into participating in the robbery and into making the tape and that during the months that followed, she was afraid to flee her captors.

The playing of the tape obviously was disturbing to Miss Hearst. She sat solemnly at the counsel table, her chin held in her right hand, sipping occasionally from a cup of water. From time to time her eyes reflected tears.

In other trial developments: U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter ruled that he would prohibit the prosecution from introducing into evidence notes in Miss Hearst's handwriting indicating that she had inspected a

Sacramento Bank of America branch prior to her arrest. The ruling was a setback to the prosecution, which had contended that the material containing her handwritten notes would show a continuing pattern of criminal activity by the defendant and her associates. The defense claimed that the material was largely compiled by one of Miss Hearst's SLA companions, Emily Harris.

Steven Soliah, a 27-year-old house painter with whom the prosecution contends Miss Hearst was living when she was arrested, is accused of the robbery of a Crocker branch bank in Carmichael, Calif., last year in which a woman bank customer was killed by a shotgun blast.

To Tour Bank

Judge Carter disclosed that he would grant a defense request to take jury members on a tour of the bank which Miss Hearst is accused of robbing in April, 1974, and of the two SLA hide-outs where the defense claims she was threatened, beaten and sexually abused by her captors.

The "tour" visit to the three sites is scheduled for Monday—a federal court holiday. The prosecution is expected to complete its case today, after which Miss Hearst's lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, has indicated he will begin to call defense witnesses—possibly starting with Steven Weed, her former fiancé. Rebuttal testimony would follow completion of the defense case.

Mr. Weed, a Berkeley graduate student, and Miss Hearst, an art history student, were living together in a Berkeley apartment when she was abducted Feb. 4, 1974. The kidnappers beat Mr. Weed severely, inflicting injuries that required several days hospitalization.

Finally, the tape recording played before the jury yesterday contained her denunciation of Mr. Weed as a "sexist, racist pig." In addition, Miss Hearst, or Tania, as she was calling herself, referred to her parents as the "pig Hearsts" and to her father Randolph as Adolf.

The voice of Tania declared: "...It's absurd to think I could return to say what I'm saying and be allowed to freely return to my comrades. The enemy wants me dead. I am obviously alive and well."

"Consciousness is terrifying to the ruling class and they'll do anything to discredit people who have realized that the only alternative to freedom is death and the only way we can free ourselves of this fascist dictatorship is by fighting, not with words but with guns."

"As for my fiancé, I'm amazed that he thinks the first thing I would want to do, once freed, would be to rush and see him. The fact is I don't care if I ever see him again. During the last few months, Steven has shown himself to be a sexist, racist pig."

"For those people who still think that I'm brainwashed or dead, I see no reason to further defend my position. I am a soldier in the people's army."

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Ford Vetoes Bill For 600,000 Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—President Ford today vetoed a \$62-billion public-works bill designed to create 600,000 jobs, saying the cost of the legislation would be "intolerably high."

The bill "has so many deficiencies and undesirable provisions that it would do more harm than good," Mr. Ford said in his veto message to Congress. He said the cost of creating jobs under the bill "would be intolerably high, probably in excess of \$25,000 per job."

Democratic congressional leaders have promised to make a strong attempt to override Mr. Ford's action, and a House vote was tentatively scheduled for next Thursday.

Box of Lincoln Curios Holds Surprise—Confederate \$5 Bill

By Judith Martin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Abraham Lincoln was waving a Confederate money, but whether it was because he thought the South might rise again, or just for a souvenir, nobody knows.

This fact came to light in the Library of Congress yesterday, where Librarian Daniel Boorstin presided over a Lincoln's Birthday special. At a press conference, he opened a sealed box containing the items found in Lincoln's pocket the night he was assassinated, April 14, 1865.

The only money the president had on him that night was a Confederate \$5 bill, which was in the wallet compartment of a leather leather purse and notebook he carried.

The purse was also jammed full of newspaper clippings saying how popular he was.

Chainless Watch Feb. 13.—There were also two pairs of glasses and a felt cleaner for them, a chainless watch fob, a single cuff link, a pen knife and an oversized handkerchief embroidered "A. Lincoln."

The items had been put in a box and given to the family after Lincoln's death. A grandfather, Mrs. Charles Johnson, donated the sealed box to the Library of Congress in 1937, marking it "to permanently held in the Lincoln's safe" and "strictly confidential."

Mr. Boorstin discovered it in the safe shortly after he took office last year and chose a

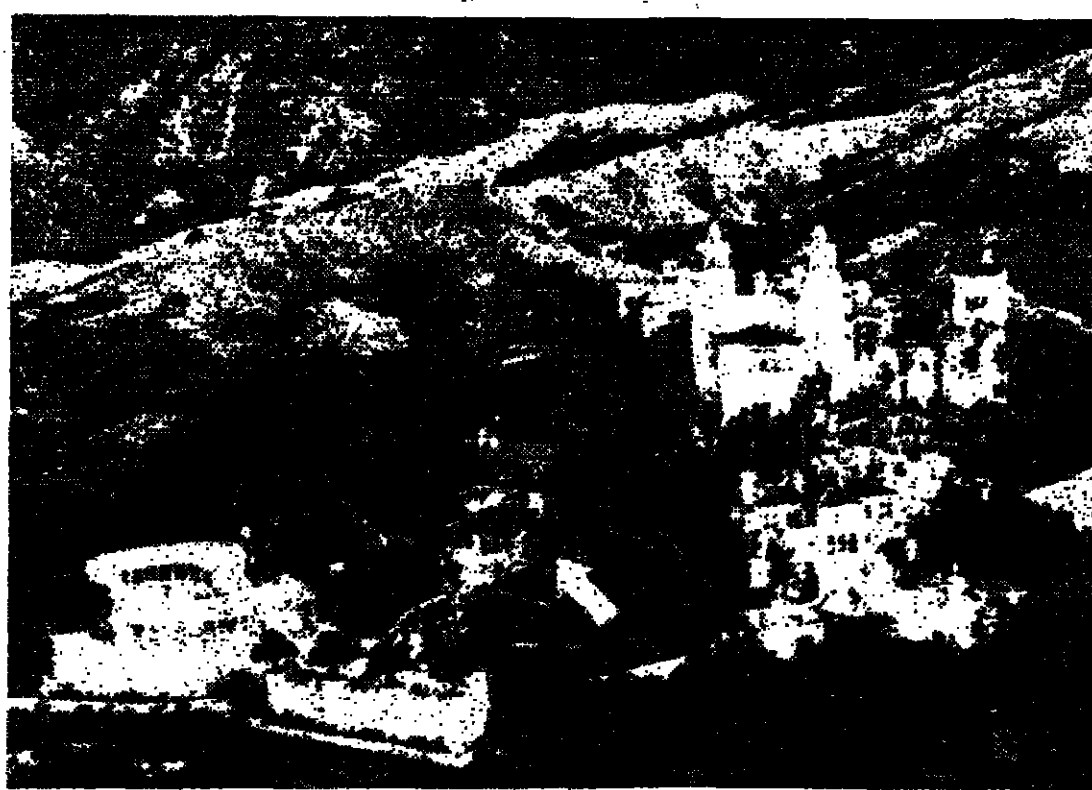
Lincoln's Birthday press conference as the occasion to break the seal. He said that as the grandfather is dead, it would now be appropriate to display the items. The items will be on view in the Library's Great Hall.

Asked as a historian, to hazard a guess about why the enemy of the Confederacy carried Confederate money, Mr. Boorstin laughed and suggested "insurance if the war had gone the other way."

There was no need to explain why Lincoln carried the newspaper clippings in his pocket. One said, "There is nothing of the swell about 'Old Abe,'" and suggested that "a worshipper of human heroes might possibly travel a great deal further and fare worse for an idol."

Another quoted the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as saying, "Abraham Lincoln may be a great deal less testy and wilful (sic) than Andrew Jackson, but in a long race, I do not know but that he will be equal to him." Another contained the praise of the English statesman John Bright.

There were also clippings on Lincoln's presidential platform, "the destruction of the Southern soldiers," "Sherman's orders 'or his march' the Emancipation Act of Missouri (including a defense of Lincoln against 'hundreds of furious journalists') and a letter calling Confederate President Jefferson Davis the "bastard president of a political abortion."



Arrow points to Hearst castle guest house in California that was damaged by bomb.

Hearst Castle Guest House Damaged by Bomb Blast

SAN SIMON, Calif., Feb. 13.—A powerful bomb exploded yesterday in an ornate guest house at the Hearst castle here, sending glass, marble and other debris flying in all directions.

First reports from the scene said that the guest house and two others adjoining it were damaged, but that the nearby castle, containing a \$50-million art collection, was not damaged. An official estimate put the damage at \$1 million.

No one was injured in the blast. County sheriff's deputies immediately sealed off the estate, which was acquired by California as a state monument in 1958, and evacuated persons touring the castle.

A busload of visitors was detained for questioning. The Hearst castle and other

buildings on the estate were built by the late publisher William Randolph Hearst, grandfather of Patricia Hearst, now on trial in San Francisco.

A bomb squad from the sheriff's office was sent to the castle grounds from San Luis Obispo, about 30 miles to the southeast, to search for more possible explosive devices, but none were found.

Tours of the estate resumed today under strict security. The three guest houses, with a total of 46 rooms, were used to accommodate movie stars, royalty and dignitaries from all over the world.

They were the first units built on the estate when Hearst started his La Cuesta Encantada castle project in 1919. The castle

grounds are about three miles inland from the ocean. © Los Angeles Times

Extortion Attempt

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 (UPI).—A terrorist group today demanded that Miss Hearst's parents pay \$250,000 to a defense fund for Symbionese Liberation Army members William and Emily Harris within 48 hours or face more bombings like the one at San Simon.

The New World Liberation Front claimed responsibility for yesterday's bombing there.

The terrorists, in a message to the press today, asked for the money and demanded that the Hearsts "stop the lying that is designed to save Patty and bury the Harrises."

Brinks Finds Pain in Sham Champagne

SAN MATEO, Calif., Feb. 13 (AP).—Police and FBI agents are trying to find a Brinks armored car guard who disappeared with more than \$500,000 stashed in a champagne carton.

An all-points bulletin was put out for Richard Rees, 26, who is wanted for questioning about embezzlement and grand theft, Police Sgt. Ed Trucco said.

Mr. Rees and a Brinks, Inc., driver stopped at a restaurant here Wednesday for a money pickup. Mr. Rees disappeared after telling the driver he had to deliver a case of champagne to someone inside the restaurant, Sgt. Trucco said.

But the box was filled with cash instead of champagne, the policeman said.

"The guy has flair," Sgt. Trucco said. "He could have used bourbon. But, no, he used champagne."

Influenza Outbreak Is Spreading in U.S.

ATLANTA, Feb. 13 (UPI).—A late winter outbreak of influenza that started on the West Coast and leapt across the country has killed at least 56 persons, the National Center for Disease Control said yesterday.

The center said 564 persons died of influenza and pneumonia in the past week but the normal death rate from the diseases at that time is 528. The center attributed the extra 56 deaths to the current influenza outbreak.

N.Y. Governor Would Limit SST Tests to Washington

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—New York Gov. Hugh Carey has told the commissioners of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey that he believes tests of Concorde operations in the United States should be limited to Washington and that the supersonic plane should not now be allowed to land at Kennedy International Airport.

Gov. Carey, who met with the commissioners here Wednesday, is reported to have reasoned that test operations at Washington's Dulles International Airport were more logical because it was situated in a much less densely populated area.

The session was the first meeting of the Port Authority commissioners since the Feb. 4 ruling of Transportation Secretary William Coleman Jr. that France and Britain could operate the airliner to both New York and Washington on a 10-month trial basis.

That appeared to open the way at least for flights to Dulles, since it is owned and operated by the federal government. But, under national policy that has prevailed until now, Port Authority permission would also be required for flights to Kennedy.

Gov. Carey, as governor of New York, could veto Port Authority approval. The primary issue is whether

Pollsters Told It Is Necessary Abroad

U.S. Executives Condone Bribery

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Large numbers of U.S. businessmen believe they have not only the right but even the obligation to pay bribes and kickbacks abroad to win contracts for their companies, according to a report issued yesterday by the Conference Board, an independent research organization financed largely by U.S. business concerns.

Its report said that nearly half of 73 U.S. business leaders surveyed last fall asserted that companies should pay bribes and kickbacks overseas if such practices were a routine method of doing business in the host country.

While most of the businessmen said they had rejected demands from foreign government officials and others for bribes and kickbacks, a handful said they had made such payoffs to get orders abroad. None of the companies or executives were identified in the research group's 42-page report.

About three-quarters of the businessmen indicated that they had encountered demands from foreign officials or others for "unusual payments."

Lockheed Disclosures

The subject of overseas bribes and payoffs has gained increasing attention recently, especially in connection with disclosures that the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. paid millions of dollars in payoffs in the Netherlands, Japan and other countries to help sell its planes.

Four days ago, President Ford ordered a review of bribery and other illegal activities by U.S. corporations and executives in foreign countries.

At the same time, Treasury Secretary William Simon asked the Internal Revenue Service to intensify and broaden its investigation of improper payments by U.S. companies. On Wednesday, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said he believed that paying bribes overseas should be made a crime in this country.

About 25 per cent of the executives surveyed by the Conference Board said that such payments were a "problem." Those surveyed included officials of industrial equipment, electronics and pharmaceutical companies.

Not Typical of All

The Conference Board cautioned that while its survey of senior international executives represented a broad spectrum of companies across the nation, it should not be interpreted as being representative of all U.S. firms.

Nevertheless, the survey provided a rare indication of the extent of overseas bribery and of corporate attitudes toward payoffs and kickbacks abroad.

In the last few years several dozen major corporations have been convicted, charged or connected with questionable overseas payments and illegal donations to U.S. politicians' campaigns. The payments ranged from a few thousand dollars to as much as \$24 million.

They have included such companies as Lockheed, Gulf Oil, Northrop, United Brands, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, Phillips Petroleum and American Ship Building.

Government investigators have suggested that a large number of additional companies also had engaged in overseas bribery and kickbacks. Many company executives have maintained, however, that such practices were not widespread.

The Conference Board survey would seem to indicate that such payoffs may be more prevalent than had been generally believed.

Quite Common

The survey report quoted one rubber company vice-president as having said: "All of us involved in international business are aware of the constant payments to government officials are quite

common and are an accepted method of doing business in many parts of the world.

"Whatever your moral viewpoint may be," he continued, "the fact is that if you are going to do business in those countries and remain competitive, some such payments must be made."

Although the Conference Board survey restricted itself largely to overseas payments, a few of the executives said they believed there was no significant difference between U.S. business stan-

dards and those in other countries.

One industrial machinery manufacturer, referring to commercial and moral standards abroad, said: "If anyone thinks that these are vastly different in other countries than they are in the United States, then that person must be naive."

An executive of a household-appliance company said: "We do far less 'entertaining' of potential customers overseas than in our domestic divisions."

2 Top Lockheed Executives Resign in Bribery Scandal

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13 (AP).—The top two executives of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. stepped down today as the huge aerospace and defense company grappled with a scandal over millions of dollars in payoffs to foreign officials.

Daniel Haughton, Lockheed's chairman of the board, and A.C. Kotchian, vice-chairman and chief operating officer, resigned at a special meeting of the Lockheed Board of Directors.

"The board had a difficult meeting this morning at which Mr. Haughton and Mr. Kotchian saw fit to resign," a Lockheed spokesman said.

The nation's largest defense contractor will be headed temporarily by a board member, Robert Haack, 58, of Potomac, Md., who was elected board chairman pro tem.

'Better Protected'

The board felt that "the company, employees and shareholders would perhaps be better protected if they—Haughton and Kotchian—as potentially controversial people—excused themselves from the premises," Mr. Haack said.

He said a chief executive officer would be created, which would include Roy Anderson, 65, as vice-chairman, senior financial and administrative officer, and Lawrence Kitchen, 62, as president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Haughton, 64, who had fought desperately for federal guaranteed loans to save Lockheed a few years ago, has been with Lockheed for 27 years. He and Mr. Kotchian, 62, will be retained as advisers and consultants.

Mr. Haack said one of his chief priorities was the refinancing of the corporation's debt, which amounts to about \$600 million.

Ex-Official Backs Prince

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13 (AP).—The former European sales director of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. says Prince Bernhard did not receive money from the company, the newspaper De Telegraaf reported today.

"The Prince didn't receive one cent and I can and will prove it," the former sales director, Fred Meuser, said in an interview at his home in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

The government on Tuesday named a three-man commission to investigate a charge that Prince Bernhard, 64, Queen Juliana's husband, received \$1.1 million from Lockheed to promote the sale of its planes to the Dutch armed forces in the early 1960s.

The Prince has denied the charge and said he welcomes a full investigation.

Mr. Meuser, 67, one of two men reported to have handled Lockheed's payoffs in the Netherlands, said the allegations about the Prince were "ridiculous." The other man, Zurich lawyer Hubert Weisbrod, has also said that he did not funnel funds to Prince Bernhard.

Denial by Strauss

MUNICH, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union, today again denied that he received bribes from Lockheed, as alleged by The Washington Post (EIT, Feb. 9).

In a cable to the Post's publisher, Katharine Graham, Mr. Strauss said, "No one can stop me from telling the simple truth that neither I nor the CSU have

received money from Lockheed in any form or for any purpose."

Witness Is Ill

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (WP).—The key witness in the Japanese parliament's planned investigation of the Lockheed bribery allegations surfaced yesterday and a doctor claimed he was too ill to testify at the hearings next Monday and Tuesday.

Yoshio Kodama, 64, a shadowy but powerful figure in politics here, has been named by Lockheed as the recipient of more than \$7 million in secret payments for help in promoting airplane sales.

Doctor Koichi Kitamura, summoned to Mr. Kodama's home yesterday, said the ultra rightist was in feeble health and unfit to testify. Mr. Kodama suffered a cerebral thrombosis attack in September 1974.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations today made public its entire file on the Japanese payoffs by Lockheed but virtually no new light was shed.

No Japanese government officials were named in the documents. Subcommittee counsel Jack Blum said the panel has no information linking any Japanese officials to Lockheed influence peddling.

The subcommittee released the documents after repeated requests for more information on the issue from Japanese newsmen based in Washington.

Security Tightened For Orly Airport

PARIS, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Air France yesterday tightened security at Paris's Orly Airport for all its incoming and outgoing flights following a threat to blow up one of its aircraft, airline officials said.

They said that an anonymous telephone caller to the Air France office in Milan Wednesday demanded 360 million lire (about \$500,000) and threatened to blow up an Air France plane at Orly if the money were not paid.

Greek Protest Riot

ATHENS, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Twenty-seven policemen were injured today in clashes with villagers protesting against the possible construction of an international airport at Spata, 30 kilometers (18 miles) east of Athens.

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Obituaries

Lily Pons Dies at 71—Sang All Over World

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 13 (UPI).—French-born opera singer Lily Pons, 71, died today at St. Paul's Hospital, a spokesman for the hospital said, following a lengthy, undisclosed illness.

Miss Pons, a coloratura soprano, appeared throughout the world during her career, which began at the Mulhouse, France, Municipal Opera in 1929. Her first U.S. appearance was at the Metropolitan Opera in New York in January, 1929.

Miss Pons, who retired from the Metropolitan Opera in New York in 1960, enchanted millions throughout the world on the operatic stage, in movies, on radio and during her long tour entertaining troops. Her rare voice allowed opera companies to resurrect works considered too difficult for modern voices.

For her, the Met revived "Sonnambula," "Linda di Chamounix," "Coe d'Or" and "La Fille du Regiment," operas which had been dropped from the repertoire because they were considered too difficult for modern voices.

Miss Pons was born in Cannes, but soon left France for the United States. She became a member of opera companies in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Buenos Aires and London. She made numerous recordings for Columbia Records.

During World War II she toured battle zones in India, China and Europe.

Miss Pons moved 250,000 Frenchmen to tears of joy with her delivery of "La Marseillaise" at the Place de l'Opera after the liberation of France in 1944. She became a U.S. citizen in 1950.

1940 and had lived in Dallas for the last several years.

Miss Pons was married to August Mesritz in 1925. She divorced him in 1933.

In 1938 Miss Pons married conductor André Kostelanetz, and the two toured the United States during the 1940s and early 1950s and toured the battle zones together. She and Mr. Kostelanetz were divorced in 1959.

Alexander Lippisch

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 13 (AP).—Alexander Lippisch, 61, one of the world's foremost aeronautical scientists, died Wednesday.

Dr. Lippisch, who designed the first delta-winged aircraft and the first airplane to fly faster than the speed of sound, had worked in recent years toward development of the aerodyne, a wingless craft capable of vertical takeoffs and landings.

The aircraft has been successfully flown by a West German company but is not yet in commercial or military use.

Dr. Lippisch was still working on improvements on experimental models of the aircraft in his shop here, where he has lived since 1950.

He held more than 50 aeronautical design patents.

18 Die in India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—At least 18 people were killed today in a fire on a suburban train in Bombay today, Samachar, the new Indian news agency reported.



Lily Pons in 1958

Dr. Lippisch and his wife Gertrude came to the United States from Germany after World War II under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Defense. He became a U.S. citizen in 1954.

He had received his doctorate at the University of Heidelberg in 1943 and developed the Messerschmitt-163 fighter plane for Nazi Germany.

Toward the end of World War II, his Me-163B, the world's first rocket plane, was introduced. It had a top speed of 630 miles an hour, 200 miles an hour faster than any U.S. craft. But the rocket plane was never put into widespread use.

Dr. Lippisch once said his first contact with aviation and his most vivid boyhood memory was seeing Orville Wright in a flying exhibition in Berlin in September of 1909.

Some U.S. Doctors Dropping Costly Malpractice Insurance

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13 (AP).—Some doctors in various parts of the country have dropped their malpractice insurance because of its cost and are continuing to practice. This method of handling the high cost of liability coverage is a gamble which could cost uninsured doctors all their wealth and even future earnings.

"It's like walking a high wire without a net, like skydiving without a second parachute," says Dr. David Smith, a suburban Los Angeles surgeon who says he might drop his malpractice insurance because the premium is now \$21,000 annually.

"Going bare"—practicing without insurance—is occurring in California, Nevada, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina and Alaska, according to spokesmen for the medical associations in those states. They say it is hard to calculate the exact numbers of doctors involved.

In Tennessee, for example, Don Alexander, public relations director of the Tennessee Medical Association, reported, "I have no idea as to the number, but here in Nashville we know of some orthopedic surgery groups that decided not to get insurance. They would have had to pay about \$15,000 each."

5% in Texas

In Texas, John Hornaday, director of communications for the Texas Medical Society, said a survey shows that roughly 5 percent of the state's doctors are not carrying malpractice insurance, largely because of its cost.

Peter Sweetland, a spokesman for Travelers Insurance Co., a major underwriter of medical malpractice insurance, said that some doctors are dropping insurance, but not many. A spokesman

for St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., which insures doctors in 34 states, said there is no way to know how many doctors might have dropped insurance.

David Willett, legal counsel to the California Medical Association, says his office has been getting more inquiries about the pros and cons of dropping coverage. The office provides doctors with a booklet called "Insolvency Planning." It tells them how to put their assets beyond the reach of creditors by creating trusts and other arrangements.

Dr. David Rubenstein, publisher of the Professional Liability Newsletter for doctors, estimates that 1,000 doctors in California are going bare. In southern California, where doctors have just ended a 35-day work slowdown to protest sharply rising malpractice premiums, 2,000 physicians did not renew their policies by a Jan. 28 deadline, the insurance companies said. Many are expected ultimately to give in and pay the new premiums, but some will take the risks of practicing without coverage, says Mr. Sweetland.

In Nevada, Richard Pugh, executive director of the State Medical Association, estimates that one in five of Nevada's 700 doctors is going bare, in part because Nevada has had few malpractice suits in recent years and in part because some doctors hope that resistance will prevent a malpractice insurance premium increase similar to the one in California.

"Many of our doctors feel if they (the California physicians) had taken this approach from day one, they wouldn't have the

problems they do now," Mr. Pugh said.

The Theory

The theory of going bare is that a patient who sues an uninsured doctor cannot get as large a settlement as an insured doctor would be able to pay—and a doctor whose attorney is skidding at sheltering assets may be able to escape any payment.

"We frankly advise them it's a very hazardous way to go," said Mr. Willett. "Aside from the obvious risks, we feel that a doctor may be forced to settle a case because of his limited resources. If he had an insurance company behind him, he might

be able to fight the suit and win."

There is no legal way, he said, to shelter assets from a judgment without losing the assets for one's own use.

Many trial attorneys agree that while asset-sheltering may make collecting on a judgment more difficult, it does not make it impossible.

Claims Against Earnings
"I think some of these doctors have been ill-advised," said Larry Hirsch, president of the California Trial Lawyers Association. Suits attack the liable doctor—they don't seek out the "pot of gold"—Mr. Hirsch said, and if the judgment went against the doctor, the plaintiff's attorney would make a claim against his earnings.

In one case, Dr. Rubenstein said, a general practitioner was sued for the death of a baby caused by incompetency of the blood with its mother. The doctor, an elderly man without insurance or much in the way of assets, was accused of failing to perform a blood exchange transfusion in time.

The plaintiffs also blamed a consultant in the case, who had only \$10,000 coverage, and the hospital's nurses. Because the general practitioner had no insurance and the hospital had plenty, the plaintiff's attorney went for the hospital and a settlement of \$675,000.

"Normally in a case like this the doctor would have paid more and the hospital less," said Dr. Rubenstein. "For exactly this reason, some hospitals and their insurers demand that all doctors on their staffs have proof of liability insurance."

Ireland Rebuffed On Women's Pay

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—The EEC Executive Commission turned down this week an Irish government request to keep women's wages in selected industries temporarily below those of men.

Dublin asked last week for temporary exemption from the Community's equal pay law on the ground that the law would hit Ireland's already depressed footwear and textile industries. The law came into effect on Dec. 31.

The Commission said it recognized the gravity of the economic situation in Ireland and that it was ready to consider other ways of assistance. Informal sources said these could be in the form of grants from the Common Market's social and regional funds.

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Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Leininger, 12 Rue Dumont-d'Urville, 16e. 729-23-51.

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July 1976

Legal Action Taken by Indians, Eskimos, Métis

Native Peoples Claim Almost Half of Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (AP).—A Blackfoot Indian chief meeting before the beginning of this century with two government treaty negotiators dropped to his knees and pulled up a clump of parched Canadian prairie.

"As a present," he told the white men, "we will give you anything we have that you can take with you. But the land, never!"

Control of that land passed to the white people, some huge parcels signed away in treaties, some merely absorbed as a new Canadian society moved west and north.

Now, more than 100 years after the first treaties were signed, the Canadian government has admitted that the natives still have valid claims to vast tracts of land, and negotiation of those claims has begun.

Signed Away
The native peoples are claiming more than 1.8 million square miles, almost one-half the total area of Canada, and much of it rich in resources. They say these lands, their traditional lands, never ceded to Ottawa, or, in some cases, signed away through misunderstanding.

Indians in the United States have started numerous state and federal court actions claiming treaty violations. The Indian Claims Commission alone has about 150 land-claim cases before it. In Maine, for example, two tribes which claim two-thirds of the land of that state have instituted a suit for \$300 million.

In Canada, there are five broad ethnic areas: northern Quebec (Province, on which agreement has been reached); an eastern region of the Northwest Territories, claimed by Eskimos; a western area of the Northwest Territories, claimed by Indians; the Yukon, and most areas of British Columbia in Canada's Pacific coast.

Canada has 295,515 Indians and Métis—a people of mixed French and Indian blood—and 20,000 Eskimos. There are about 500,000 Indians in the United States under government supervision.

In Two Months
The Quebec agreement, settling a claim on 132,000 square miles, must be ratified within the next two months by 6,000 Cree Indians and 4,000 Eskimos.

Basically, it gives the native peoples \$225 million in tax-free lands during the next 20 years and exclusive fishing, hunting and trapping rights on 60,000 square miles.

The natives, in return, must give up all their land rights with the exception of lands in and around their communities, and agree to halt legal action aimed at stopping the giant James Bay hydroelectric project.

This is the first major native and-claims settlement in modern Canada.

Oil, Natural Gas
The 15,000 Eskimos of the Northwest Territories are claiming 750,000 square miles, an area three times larger than Texas. The claim covers vast areas of potential mineral deposits, including the oil and natural gas-rich Mackenzie Delta. But James Bay, president of the Inuit Tapscott (Eskimo) Brotherhood, said his people are not interested in a settlement similar to that in northern Quebec. "We said they do not want to see legal development, but want a say in how their territory is developed."

If the natives' claim is accepted, the so-called Barren Lands will become a separate territory called Nunavut ("Our Land") with the eventual goal of self-government.

In the western section, the Indians and Métis have joined to claim 450,000 square miles of the 3-million-square-mile Northwest Territories. They say they want control over the land—twice the size of France—not outright payment for it, and they want recognition as a nation within a nation.

In this case, the Indians surrendered the land in treaties signed in 1899 and 1921. But Justice William Morrow of the Northwest Territories Supreme Court ruled in 1973 that the 18,000 natives have a legal claim.

Settlement Offer
Ottawa has refused to say that the treaties are invalid, although it has offered to negotiate. A settlement of between \$5 million and \$5 billion has been mentioned.

However, the natives, who call themselves Dene (The People), say they want land rights, granting leases to resource companies and using the rent to finance development projects in their communities.

The 9,000 Yukon Indians appear to have adopted some of the thinking behind both the Quebec and Northwest Territories claims. They have played down the importance of a financial settlement but their lawyer, Allen Luck, has said a minimum cash settlement of \$150 million is conceivable.

They also are expected to ask for total control over several large and valuable tracts, a proposal that some white Yukon residents say they find difficult to swallow.

Few Details
In British Columbia, with a native population just over 100,000, the claim covers almost the entire province—360,000 square miles. The claim still is in the initial stage and there are few details on what the Indians want.

Harold Cardinal, the president of the Indian Association of Alberta, which has begun a legal action to gain total control of the potentially rich Alberta oil sands, said he is concerned about the northern Quebec settlement.

"If the government uses this as an excuse to cut back \$235 million in aid over the next 20 years, then the native peoples lose out in the end," he said.

Gloria George, president of the Native Council of Canada, said the key to native affairs is recognition of aboriginal rights. She called the Quebec settlement a setback that will merely delay this goal.

Yearly Stipend
Miss George estimated that the 10,000 Cree and Eskimo will receive less than \$1,200 each a year from the \$225 million.

"Who can live on that?" she asks.

Mr. Arraluk, president of the Eskimo Brotherhood, said control of land would give the Eskimos jobs, rents and royalties for development programs and perhaps some day self-government in a territory where they are a majority.

The Canadian government's Indian affairs minister, Judd Buchanan, agrees that settlement of land claims should help native peoples overcome disadvantages.

A just settlement, he said, can lay the foundation for a future in which the native people have economic self-reliance, pride and self-respect, a solid stake, and their own role in the social and economic evolution of the region in which they reside."

But Mr. Buchanan cautioned that settlements will not eliminate native problems. "The experience in southern Canada suggests that problems persist even in a situation where Indian people possess important land holdings and other substantial assets," he said.

Crowfoot, a Blackfoot chief about 100 years ago, provided an insight into native thinking. According to legend, he took a handful of clay, dropped it onto a fire and watched as it hardened and cooled.

"Now put your money on the fire. See if it will last as long as the clay,"

"No," replied a visitor. "My money will burn because it is made of paper."

"Your money is not as good as our land," Crowfoot said. "The wind will blow it away. The fire will burn it. Water will rot it. Nothing will destroy our land."



Sal Mineo

Actor Sal Mineo Stabbed to Death In Hollywood

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13 (AP).—Actor Sal Mineo, 37, known for his many film roles as a teen-age tough, has been stabbed to death outside his Hollywood apartment house, authorities said.

Witnesses told police that they heard screams and saw a man with long, blond hair running from the alley where Mr. Mineo was killed last night.

A sheriff's office spokesman said that investigators were still searching for the murder weapon. He said that there was no immediate indication of the motive for the attack.

Highlights of his acting career included his portrayal of a juvenile delinquent along with James Dean in "Rebel Without a Cause" and later as an Israeli terrorist in "Exodus." Both performances won him Academy Award nominations.

A Gene Krupa fan, one of his favorite roles was that of the drummer in "The Gene Krupa Story." He more recently appeared as an ape in "Escape From the Planet of the Apes."

Australia Floods Ebb
SYDNEY, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Floodwaters that swamped vast areas of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland due to torrential downpours in the past three days are slowly subsiding but some towns face weeks of isolation, a state emergency-service spokesman said today.

Several local coin and medal dealers said that they could not place a value on it. The gold alone is valued at \$2,000. It is worth whatever someone is willing to pay, a dealer said.

In general, there is not much demand for presentation medals, said another: "Who wants a medal with someone else's name on it?"

But the present owner believes there are people who want this very thing. "I think it will be bought by the type of person who will bring you into his home and say, 'I've got the Nobel Prize hanging on the wall,'" he said.

It may be the first time a Nobel medal has ever been put on the market.

"It's the first one I've ever heard of," said Ole Svenson, cultural attaché at the Swedish Embassy in Washington. He said that the families of Nobel winners usually keep them or donate them to an institution.

Programmed for a Year, Lasted Nearly Five Apollo-14 Moon Instruments Finally Expire

By Nicholas C. Chris

HOUSTON, Feb. 13.—A death in the family occurred not long ago in the U.S. space program. The official obituary has not yet been announced, and the death will probably remain a family matter, since not many people seem to be interested in what is taking place on the moon these days.

"It just turned up its heels and died," said lunar scientist John Minner. He is a geophysicist at Johnson Space Center here, where men are still studying the peculiarities of the moon and what they mean to the existence of man on earth.

Mr. Minner was referring to the context of the moon and, in comparative planetology, perhaps the class of terrestrial objects which it represents.

"We are still groping, describing an object we know very little about, and it is difficult to extrapolate what it might contribute to colonization of space one day. But each year we learn a little more."

ALSEP-14 lived just short of five years, although its intended life was only one year.

Each Apollo moon-landing flight, beginning with Apollo-11 and continuing through Apollo-17, with the exception of Apollo-13, which never reached the moon—placed one of the highly sophisticated packages on the lunar surface.

The mechanisms of the packages primarily consisted of sensors, the most sensitive of any placed on any planet, including those now on Mars, according to a space-center spokesman.

The ALSEP packages have stood up well in the strange lunar cycles of night and day, during which the temperature can fluctuate almost 300 degrees.

The experimental scientific packages have transmitted information about everything from solar-wind-particle clusters to seismic soundings to the center here. They have had a remarkable career.

"ALSEP-14 predicted its death, because it experienced a 'lunty' that caused it to fail to receive instructions some time ago. It was ill for a year. A 'lunty' in space jargon, is something strange that takes place in a space mechanism which even the scientists cannot fathom."

Official Death Notice
The prepared announcement of ALSEP-14's demise reads like an official death notice from the space center: "On Jan. 18, the Apollo ALSEP-14 terminated. An attempt to reestablish communications with the station was unsuccessful."

Officials kept back the announcement, hoping that the mechanism might revive and perhaps send more signals to earth. But now most of the project scientists believe ALSEP-14 is dead forever.

The transmissions from the ALSEP projects are relayed to earth almost continuously, and so far there are between 3,000 and 5,000 computer tapes filled with lunar information—almost all of it brand-new, according to Mr. Minner.

Today there are only half a dozen principal investigators actively involved in reviewing the great amount of information which has accumulated, Mr. Minner said.

He said the ALSEP network is the "most sensitive network on any planetary surface and will be so for the foreseeable future."

Some of the experiments in the packages work 24 hours a day, others are turned off automatically by cold and turned on automatically when the moon warms up.

The scientific packages are powered by thermoelectric generators, and most are expected to last another two years.

They are laid out on the perimeter of a huge triangle on the earthward side of the moon. Some are about 1,000 kilometers apart. The most successful of all have been the passive seismic experiment, the solar-wind spectrometer and the lunar surface magnetometer.

Information received from this network has done more than anything to inform earth scientists about the makeup of the moon and in turn afford man a looking glass into the possible beginnings of earth.

The passive seismic experiment is giving U.S. scientists information that makes many believe there is a molten core inside the moon. This theory has been backed up by data from the lunar-surface magnetometer experiment.

The scientists have learned, Mr. Minner said, that the moon's crust is something like 60 kilometers thick on the earthward side and perhaps as thick as 100 kilometers on the far side.

These facts, combined with analyses of returned lunar rocks, indicate that a large portion of the moon underwent some sort of chemical transformation early in its history. Just what it was, scientists are not sure. But the information has startled them.

© Los Angeles Times.

Nobel Prize Offered for Sale—Solid Gold Medal, \$15,000 and Up

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13 (AP).—A solid gold Nobel medal has been put up for sale in the classified section of the Los Angeles Times. Offers of more than \$15,000 will be considered.

The seller, who is keeping his identity secret for security reasons, said that he bought the medal in 1968 from the estate of Sir Cyril Norman Hinshelwood, a co-winner of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1956. Hinshelwood, a bachelor, died in 1967 at 70.

The collector who is selling the medal said that he cannot afford the insurance to keep it.

What is a Nobel medal worth? Several local coin and medal dealers said that they could not place a value on it. The gold alone is valued at \$2,000. It is worth whatever someone is willing to pay, a dealer said.

In general, there is not much demand for presentation medals, said another: "Who wants a medal with someone else's name on it?"

But the present owner believes there are people who want this very thing. "I think it will be bought by the type of person who will bring you into his home and say, 'I've got the Nobel Prize hanging on the wall,'" he said.

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Doctors End U.K. Strike on Private Pay

LONDON, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Some 11,000 British doctors today finally ended a dispute that has lingered on for months with the government over its plans to curb private medical treatment and accepted a compromise.

By a vote of two to one, they decided to accept a modified package of reforms on private treatment offered by the Labor government.

The ballot means an end to the "emergencies-only" strike that has been in force on paper, at least since Dec. 1. In practice, most of the doctors have been back at work since the government originally made its offer two months ago.

The medical specialists, or consultants, have clearly been fighting a losing battle with Health Minister Barbara Castle over the main issue—the fate of 4,500 "private" beds set aside for fee-paying patients in publicly financed state hospitals.

The so-called "pay-beds" had long been an issue with left-wing politicians who felt that they represented "privilege" and marred the ideals on which Britain's National Health Service was founded.

Mrs. Castle wanted the "pay-beds" expunged from the system—arousing deep opposition among the consultants who objected to the loss of income and restrictions on their freedom to practice as they saw fit.

To back their demands, they refused to treat all but emergency cases. This action coincided with similar strikes by 18,000 junior doctors who were angry over a separate issue, overtime pay.

The combined moves created the worst crisis in the 28-year history of the health service. Many hospitals were closed to non-emergency cases, and waiting lists for surgery grew much longer.

The government eventually softened its stand, offering to set up an independent board that would phase out the "pay-beds" only as and when alternative facilities became available in private clinics in the area. This has been accepted by the doctors now.

EEC Would Raise Farmer Payments
STRASBOURG, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Parliamentarians of the Common Market have defied a Socialist plea to protect West European's consumers from rising food prices today by calling for a 9.5-per-cent rise in minimum payments to farmers.

The community's European Parliament decision, in a resolution that won approval by 62 votes to 33, with five abstentions, also rejected proposals by the EEC Commission that minimum farm prices be raised by 7.5 per cent.

The demand by the Parliament—a largely conservative body with no power to fix farm prices—will go to a council meeting of the community's agriculture ministers, who have the final say.

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Key Action on Angola...

The decision of the Organization of African Unity to recognize the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola as the legitimate government of Angola and admit it to membership is both an acknowledgment of the military situation inside that country and a reflection of fears deeply held by the vast majority of black African leaders.

Most of the governments that have recognized the MPLA—nearly 60 per cent of the OAU membership thus far—are unquestionably unhappy and apprehensive over the fact that it is winning the civil war with massive supplies of Soviet arms and with 10,000 Cuban soldiers. But their greater fear all along has been of the intervention on the side of factions opposed to the MPLA of white soldiers representing the racist government of South Africa and of white mercenaries—the very symbols in the past of racial conflict and political instability in Africa.

The OAU action is an enormous psychological boost for the MPLA and undoubtedly will affect profoundly the struggle inside An-

goia. It ought as well to generate prompt rethinking of the whole Angolan issue by the Ford administration.

As long as the OAU was split down the middle, unable to make a decision on Angola, President Ford and Secretary Kissinger could make a case of sorts for U.S. arms aid to the two factions opposing the MPLA—with the stated aim of promoting a cease-fire and negotiations leading to a coalition government. Even in that circumstance, Congress was unimpressed with the administration's case, as the lopsided votes to cut Angolan aid demonstrated.

With the OAU now bestowing its official blessing on the MPLA, Congress will be even less inclined to reverse itself on aid; and the administration would be well advised to save the energy it had intended to put into that effort. To renew aid in present circumstances would be to place this country at odds with the organization that represents the whole of nonwhite Africa and to lay the United States open to charges that it would prolong the bloodshed in Angola for cold war objectives.

...The U.S. Posture

The question of U.S. aid to Angola was never a simple proposition, in which all merit was on one side; but at crucial points in the Washington debate, some members of Congress—Sen. Clark of Iowa and Reps. Young of Georgia and Diggs of Michigan, among others—perceived the authentic, long-run U.S. interest in southern Africa far more accurately than the administration did.

With firsthand experience of the area involved, these members knew that for the sake of its future relations with black Africa and the entire nonwhite world, the United States had to avoid even the hint of any collaboration with South Africa's intervention. They also knew that this country would give outsize hostages to fortune if it had any connection—through the CIA or any other source—with funding, recruiting, or training white mercenaries.

They saw that in sending most of its aid to Holden Roberto's National Front, as it did until late in 1975, the United States was backing a narrowly based tribal faction that could not win. It was recognized, too, that despite the outstanding qualities of Jonas M. Savimbi, the faction known as UNITA would have to depend on support from white South African regulars and mercenaries—backing that would be offensive to the rest of black Africa.

The large Soviet-Cuban intervention in Angola is a cause for concern and no one should make light of it. But the Kremlin has fallen on its face in previous African adventures—Zaire (then the Belgian Congo),

Egypt and even Mozambique are cases in point—and once the threat posed by white South Africans and mercenaries is removed, the 10,000 Cuban soldiers are likely to discover that they have worn out their welcome.

President Agostinho Neto of the MPLA is a Marxist, but there is reason to hope he will not be a lackey for the Kremlin, despite his heavy dependence on Soviet and Cuban help to win the military struggle. And if he is to lead a viable country, he must make conciliatory moves—sooner rather than later—toward the Bakongo in the north, who have followed Roberto, and the Ovimbundu in the south, where Savimbi has his strength.

Now that the OAU has acted, there should be an end to Henry Kissinger's allegations that in cutting Angolan aid the Congress let down the country and to Mr. Ford's baseless charge that the senators and representatives "lost their guts." In Angola, as in the last stages of the Indochina disaster, it requires more political courage to cry "enough" than it does to go on sending good money after bad or arms that white mercenaries—to judge from the grim news of the last few days—are as likely to turn on each other as on the so-called enemy.

The only useful debate now ought to concern how the United States reacts to a changed situation—one that carries risks but that may also offer opportunities to advance the cause of peace in an unfortunate African land.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Balkan Amity

An assassination at Sarajevo in what is now Yugoslavia provided the spark that ignited World War I in 1914. But even before that killing, the Balkans were notorious as an area in which life was cheap and in which groups—divided along numerous religious, national and political lines—delighted in warring on their neighbors. To earlier generations of Europeans, the notion that all the diverse peoples of the Balkans might live in peace and willing cooperation for long periods would have seemed as unlikely as a human visit to the moon.

This background lends special interest to the fact that five Balkan countries recently met for 11 days in Athens to discuss economic and technical cooperation. Only the Albanians remained away as the Greeks, Turks, Romanians, Bulgarians and Yugoslavs met at the invitation of Greece's Premier Karamanlis. That the conference ended without even a decision as to where and when

to hold a next meeting is less surprising than that the conference was held at all.

Greece and Turkey, after all, are still bitterly hostile to one another over the Cyprus question. Yugoslavia, for its part, still fears that Bulgaria nurtures dreams of annexing a large portion of Yugoslavia on the pretext that the Yugoslav Macedonians are really Bulgarians. And Bulgaria, that most loyal of Soviet satellites, regards Romania with the same enormous suspicion that Moscow does.

The passions that divide the peoples of the Balkans are not dead. But in all the countries involved the general level of education is far above what it was in the worst days of Balkan conflict, and enough progress has been made in raising living standards to increase appetites for further gains. And there is no faster road these small countries can follow toward more rapid development than that of mutual cooperation and aid.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Italy's New Government

Italy has a government again—of sorts. Presumably not even its members would argue that it is anything more than an interim affair. The Christian Democrats are being allowed to rule—if that is the word—alone because none of the other parties want to share the responsibility. There will have to be general elections eventually, and

indeed by the spring of 1977 at the latest. The hope of those parties which do not wish to participate in government now, but which have agreed to keep the Christian Democrats in office, must be that by then things will have somehow improved. That must also be the hope, perhaps the only hope, of the Christian Democrats themselves.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

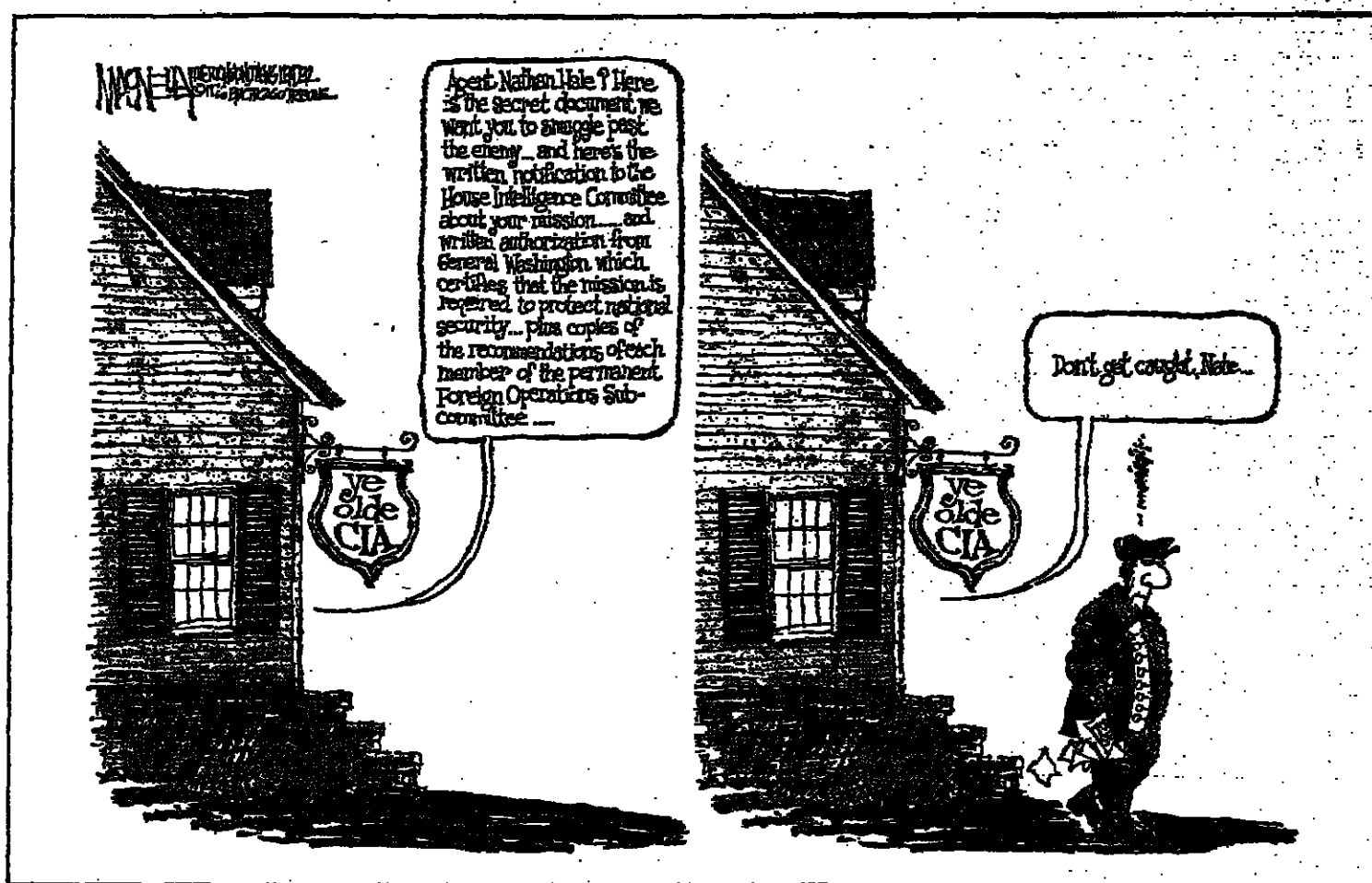
February 14, 1901

PARIS.—The city was surprised yesterday by a short but violent storm of snow and sleet from the northeast, followed by a sudden fall in the thermometer that brought ice all over the city. At midnight the temperature was down to 19 F., and at 3 a.m. to 16. Information received during the night showed that the cold wave was general all over northern Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1926

CHICAGO.—Hashish smoking—the latest drug habit—is springing up in alarming proportions among the young people of this city, according to the Federal Narcotics Division. A recent importation from Mexico, it has found a ready acceptance in this country, where there are but a few scattered laws to prevent it. Sale of the drug is made in the open by drug stores and hashish cigarettes are also being sold.



A Call for a Closer Look at the Third World

By Manoucher Ganji

TEHRAN.—Journalists for the international mass media belong to societies where almost everyone is literate and has at least a modest awareness of their obligations. In these societies, though all of them cannot be called affluent, the basic needs of such welfare requirements as nutrition, health, education and housing have been more or less achieved. To them concepts such as freedom of speech and assembly, two and multi-party systems are meaningful realities because they, and the cultures which support them, are actual responses and adjustments to real political and socio-economic demands which have taken shape over centuries of trial and error.

This is not true of Asian, African, and most of the Latin American countries, which until two or three decades ago were largely under colonial rule with its associated exploitations.

These countries even today face 80 to 90 per cent illiteracy, widespread disease, malnutrition, inadequate housing conditions and, in some places, vast poverty. Under such conditions concepts such as freedom of speech and assembly mean a different thing than they do in the affluent societies of the West. In the past, attempts to apply Western models to non-Western conditions, without the prior socio-economic cultural base, have often resulted in the extension of the feudal lords' power and durability.

Issues and Problems

It is far too easy to single out issues and problems, in any of the rapidly changing Third or Fourth World countries, and analyze them out of context.

The world has become much smaller than before. In order for nations and peoples to feel the necessity and understand the requirements of interdependence a bona fide awareness and appreciation of each other's conditions and problems becomes imperative. Mass media and in particular the international mass media play a most crucial role in that regard.

Journalists should have an intimate and in-depth knowledge of the country concerned. It is necessary to take into account that despite some of the similarities of Third and Fourth World countries, each nation has its own peculiarities. The best model is that which suits the special circumstances and needs of the country in question.

Expectations

As an example of this, we may draw on the developmental experience of today's Iran. A revolution of rising expectations, in different degrees, prevails in all sectors of Iranian society. By delving deep into the causes of this state of affairs one is compelled to attribute the situation in Iran to the radical reform measures undertaken during the past 12 years. Land reform was carried out because without it inequalities in the rural sector and between the rural and urban sector would continue to increase. It was also carried out because it constituted the only means of removing the feudal landlords, or what the Iranians called "the oligarchy of 1,000 families," from the powerful political and economic positions they had held over the ages. Land reform was implemented with the belief that it was the only means through which necessary egalitarian, economic, social and political changes could be brought about to affect the lives of over 75 per cent of the Iranian population.

The Iranian Education Corps which has sent more than 110,000 army conscripts to villages as teachers (frequently the first teachers to ever set foot in some of the most remote parts of the country) was another step in the implementation of reform measures of the past 12 years, which together have shaped the present dynamics of the Iranian society. Emancipation of women and designation of 20 per cent of the net profit of commercial and industrial concerns for the workers, and recently the abolition of these contents to sell 49 per cent of their shares to the public (with special preferences given

to workers and farmers), coupled with low-interest-rate government loans to workers and farmers for the acquisition of these shares, are other examples of the radical reforms.

The implementation of these reforms could not have been achieved without a mass base that could consolidate the necessary social power to act as a lever for these changes. Furthermore these changes could not have been brought about without the participation of a large, dedicated group of individuals with varying degrees of expertise and without their commitment to the creation of a dynamic and progressive society.

The implementation of these reforms over a relatively short period of time has, as was to be expected from the outset, sharply increased the expectations of Iranians in all strata. It was clear from the outset that henceforth the government and in particular the country's administrative arm would be faced with an increasing level of expectations.

To write about the Iranian

leadership, elites, mass participation, social discipline, problems and achievements in the transitional period of breaking away from the vicious circle of underdevelopment without taking into consideration the aforementioned dimensions is at best a partial and superficial presentation of a dynamic reality.

Social reality is a complex phenomenon. Harlem and Appalachia are parts of the U.S. reality. Yet the portrayal of the United States through them alone is misleading. What is noteworthy in this connection is the fact that the writer of such a partial article might present it as a total picture to those living outside the United States and without giving the reader any alternative sources of information. Such readers may develop distorted images and, based upon them, make inadequate judgments. That certainly does not help to increase international understanding.

It seems self-evident that a picture of any part of the developing world must by definition be a developing picture. For the

developing world is a dynamic arena wherein contending realities—the reality of past and present, poverty and affluence and present and future—are in constant struggle. While problems exist, problem-solving mechanisms are introduced and implemented.

A dynamic picture must also be historical. The problems of today are a product of yesterday. A historical account of any society which overlooks the conflicting political forces, the social fabric, values, norms and the political culture in their historic context risks the great danger of becoming only partial or partisan.

Admittedly the quality of analysis being advocated here is both difficult and costly. But complete and therefore misleading portrayals of societies adversely affect the requirements of mutual understanding, and harm the creation of real conditions for the belief in an interdependent world.

Mr. Ganji is an adviser to the Iranian Premier.

The Reign in Spain: II—Prospects

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—In a previous column I described the initial goal sought by Spain's new regime as a search for "stability." What are the prospects of that pleasant condition?

At first glance the restoration of a monarchy after more than four decades runs counter to contemporary historical trends. One might say this is Europe's first effective royal return since that of Greece's King George II right after World War II. Following an aristocratic regression?

Juan Carlos is reportedly aware of the superficial anomaly of

gaining a throne during an era when so many others have lost theirs—even his brother-in-law, former King Constantine of Greece.

But the crucial difference here is that the Spanish change is not a retrogressive move. It replaced one-man autocracy with an institutionalized system committed to progressive reforms. It is as if Constantine had succeeded the Greek colonels in 1967—not vice versa.

Despite many changes, not yet clearly seen (even inside Spain) initial emphasis is indeed on insuring stability. This may be translated as avoiding abrupt shifts that might upset the political apparatus. One Portuguese experience—now steadily down—is enough for the Iberian Peninsula at this uneasy time.

Such is not merely a feeling in Spanish circles but also in a Western Europe worried by what would happen to all its political, military and economic structures if trouble flared here. For this reason informal messages are said to have been pouring in to Juan Carlos from high-level friends in Paris, London, Bonn and even Washington—counseling priority efforts on stabilizing the position of the new regime, even as the process of modernization begins.

There are suggestions that this advice coincides with the King's own instinct and that of his closest political advisers. The palace appears to be moving toward reform more cautiously than some government ministers. It would like to act first only on easy problems, those most likely to gain quick public acceptance.

Cortes Extended

Thus, for example, the life of the present Cortes (parliament) is being extended into 1977, postponing substantial changes in its permanent now that a King's man has taken over as legislative president. Likewise, it is conjectured that the 18-man Council of the Realm, important in initiating and approving major decisions, may be made more representative.

While the major and complicated question of constitutional amendment, moving the country out of old-fashioned Francoist administrative concepts, may perhaps be deferred for some months while draft proposals are prepared and studied, initial changes are certainly being enacted and submitted to public referendum for approval very soon.

These will at least include amendment of the succession law, reducing the age when the heir becomes eligible (now 30) and securing eligibility of the Queen as regent, a position from which she is presently barred. But it is unlikely the intricate rewriting of the entire Francoist Constitution will be undertaken yet.

The palace has apparently been assured by its political sources

that, despite a continuing bubble of manifestations, strikes and local difficulties, the bulk of the nation is increasingly in favor of avoiding any risk of disorder. Meanwhile, the government seeks to give an impression of rumbustiousness with a tolerantly loose rein—but a rein that never drops from its hand.

There seems to be less worry about open left-wing opposition as demonstrated in labor troubles than about hidden cells of opposition inside wide movements, such as the Catalan and Basque autonomists, with whose basic aims compromise could probably be arranged. It is acknowledged there are legitimate worker complaints, although these are not easy to meet because Spain is having difficulty climbing out of the European slough of recession.

Worries

But, rightly or wrongly, the regime is informed that some of these complaints are being politically "teleguided" into non-economic channels by revolutionary organizations. Likewise, it worries about its germinating project for regionalization plans, allowing greater local authority in some provinces, for fear hostile political influences may impede rather than aid such efforts.

These are the hidden concerns of the ministries and the palace. They are trying to work for reform with a calm, unhurried methodology. Yet they worry about what might happen if some unforeseen event impels the nation from what the regime hopes will become an increasingly steady course.

On all sides there is awareness that the road from a dictatorship to an open society is flanked by gulfs of chaos. On the whole, I feel the Cabinet will insist on accelerating the pace of change, regarding genuine democracy as a truly stable goal well worth the risk of speedy attainment.

On all sides there is awareness

Scots View Oil as Key To Secession

By George F. Will

LONDON.—The Lent term lecture list at Cambridge University cryptically announces: "Human Genetic Variation will take place on Tuesday." Alarmist announcements are routine in Britain. The lecture list for last Easter term announced: "Representation, Participation and Democracy is canceled." Last summer, when Britain was in the throes of a nearly 30-per-cent inflation which produced bitter misery, some sober persons believed that such a cancellation was probable. The cancellation did not happen, but now a headline here announced another social horror:

"Danger of Scotch Shortage in 1980s, Say Distillers."

According to the Scotch Whisky Association, the "inephidic and greed" of the United Kingdom government may produce a Scotch shortage. The combination of increased taxes and price controls (in a word, socialism-as-usual) has starved distillers of capital needed for expanding capacity.

World Scotch consumption over the next six years should increase to 180 million gallons a year. Allowing for 10 per cent evaporation in a horrendous fact of life, the industry should have produced 210 million gallons this year. But it produced only 150 million. So in the early 1980s, there will be a shortage of mature whisky.

A distiller, voicing the grim Scottish suspicion of the government in London, predicts darkly that an "over-ambitious" government, "wanting to protect an important export, will ration home consumption of Scotch either by decree or steep excise taxes. If that happens, the United Kingdom may be canceled."

But, then, cancellation may happen anyway, if the large and growing number of Scottish nationalists have their way. They want to secede from the union. The fuel for their resurgent nationalism is a fluid—not amber but black.

It is North Sea oil, discovered beneath what suddenly are called "Scotch waters."

Denis Healey, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, called discovery of North Sea oil the first big piece of luck Britain has had in this century. When the first oil arrived by tanker in Scotland another minister called for "a day of national mourning." At what in which nation? If the Scottish National party continues to grow as it has since the discovery of oil in 1970, the oil may be the proximate cause of the breakup of the United Kingdom, the emergence of Scotland as an independent nation.

Soul of Simplicity

Today the SNP is the fastest growing party in Europe. Its program lists its slogan ("Rich Scots or Poor Britons") is the soul of simplicity: become independent and seize all the oil in the national waters. Although it has only 13 members in Parliament, a recent opinion poll gives it 37 per cent support, making it the strongest party in Scotland, seven per cent ahead of Labor. If that holds up—and it has been growing—the SNP could win more than half of Scotland's 71 seats in Parliament.

Most would be won from the governing Labor party, which depends on 41 Scottish seats. An SNP contingent of 40 would be the balance of power in Parliament, and would force a hard bargain seeking independence.

Relaxing in a House of Commons bar, two SNP members explain why they are sure Scotland will have an easier time than say, South Carolina had when it tried to leave a union. They express, in a single breath, a reason for seeking independence and a reason for thinking they can win it on the cheap: "British is not a nation you can be very proud of these days. The British are not—to put it mildly—at their peak. They are used to giving things away."

As Big Ben strikes 7 p.m. over the mother of Parliaments they sip that amber fluid. Warned by it, and by thoughts of the black fluid, they vent their disdain for "British" means. "England! What delicious fun these words rolled around on the tongue like Highland milk. They are redefining the disband directed at Scotland for centuries by many Englishmen."

"Much may be made of a Scotchman. If he be eating young," said Dr. Johnson, looking down his upturned nose toward the northern border. "Sirs, let me tell you," he said, "the nobles' prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England." Today for the Scottish Nationalists the ending prospect is an oil road away from England, a road so high they can at last look down on England.

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دولت اسلامیہ

Trade Deficit Narrows, Inflation Falls in U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Britain's economy got a two-day shot in the arm today as the country's balance of payments last month was \$20 million better than in December, and the rate of inflation, highest in the Western industrial countries, dropped to 2.4 per cent.

Department of Employment figures showed a 1.5 per cent drop in December and a 1.4 per cent drop in January. At the same time, the rate of inflation fell to 2.4 per cent from 2.6 per cent in December.

Department of Trade said the January trading figures with the rest of the world showed a deficit of \$179 million—some \$30 million less than the December figures.

British Stake in N. Sea Oil on Nearer

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Secretary Anthony Benn has said the British government's interest in the North Sea oil fields is on a more important footing than it was a year ago.

Benn thinks three oil companies, including one American, are ready to sign an agreement for a majority share in the North Sea oil fields.

Benn also expects progress in the talks with the other oil companies, which are participating in the same fields.

It is the message he is taking to the United States next week, when he will meet with senior oil executives and government officials, sources familiar with the talks said.

Minister Harold Wilson's government took office in 1974 committed to a 51 per cent stake in the North Sea oil fields, but the big companies resisted. The government had been attacked for the previous administration, and rejected the idea of changing the law. They had strong views on the North Sea oil to the sagging economy here.

Two years of talks not one agreement. The British government, which is 59 per cent owned, has a participation agreement. It is convinced that is now the time to go through it.

One source said the first agreement had been reached before Christmas, but the companies were raised which had overruled it.

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Absent Workers Worry Detroit

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Feb. 13 (NYT)—When Derrick Wolf, a 24-year-old apprentice electrician at Ford Motor Co.'s stamping plant, gets into a cranky mood, he is tired or has put in four straight days at his job, he often just says home.

And when a plant foreman threatens to forbid him to come in on a day, he finds the discipline a joke and sometimes says: "Why a day, give me a week. Let's not play around."

When he was laid off last February and March, he went to Florida, where he collected 95 per cent of his pay, averaging more than \$7 an hour.

To the executives of the auto industry and leaders of the United Automobile Workers, employees such as Mr. Wolf have become a serious and perplexing problem.

As the number of workers who are chronically absent kept going up in the late 1960s and early 1970s, many felt that a good dose of hard times would shake up the workers, and the absenteeism would drop.

But after two years of heavy layoffs, the highest since World War II, it has become clear that hardship has had little effect. Absenteeism rates have dropped by a few tenths of a percent, but no real dent has been made in the problem, which raises havoc with production, threatens quality and increases the tension in plants among the workers who do show up regularly.

And leaders on both sides, management and union, foresee no easy solution to the problem, which has been grappled with at the last two contract negotiations and will be brought up again in the negotiations next fall.

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, said in a recent interview that he believes that the union will have to take a more active role to lessen absenteeism, but sees no easy solution. "I don't know how successful just persuasion can be," he said. "Discipline doesn't seem to have any effect on it."

One method that has been tried is in the UAW contracts with the agricultural implement industry negotiated in 1973. There, about 100,000 workers are able to get credit of a half-hour off for every week of perfect attendance. A worker can therefore get one day off for every 16 weeks of perfect attendance.

The plan has had little effect on the workers who are chronically absent, while those who come in normally have in effect gotten off a half-hour a week.

The way most plants have dealt with absenteeism, which can go as high as 10 to 15 per cent on Fridays and Mondays and on days with bad weather or the opening of the hunting season, is to use workers who normally stay into jobs when workers take their breaks during the day.

Mr. Wolf is single, lives with friends in a house in Ann Arbor. He pays \$75 a month in rent and drives an old Volkswagen. His hobby is making decorative objects from stained glass for which he needs only simple tools.

"There are guys that get three cars, know, mobiles, have kids," he said, listening to blues guitar on his hi-fi. "For them a big check is important. I didn't get into that trap."

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Some Company Officials Object

U.S. Plans Rules to End Grain Frauds

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (WP)—The Agriculture Department, in an effort to end corruption in the nation's grain trade, urged grain company officials yesterday to comply with new measures to stop conflicts of interest, misgrading, misweighing, poor record keeping and other abuses.

The new measures, consisting of new regulations and of voluntary self-policing procedures to be approved by the industry, were handed to representatives of 16 major grain companies at a meeting attended by Agriculture Secretary Earl Butte.

One of the executives, Frank Heflinger, of Peavey Co. in Minneapolis, told a press conference afterward that the trade has been pictured as "a bunch of profit-hungry, grasping grain firms," and wants to end any abuses that exist.

However, several of the executives said they were shocked by the steps proposed by the department.

John Anderson, general manager of Andersons Grain Co. in Toledo, Ohio, said that the new regulations might force his firm to cancel a \$30-million grain elevator expansion program.

"It reminds you of Ayn Rand's book, 'Atlas Shrugged,'" where the good guys are the free enterprisers and the bad guys are the regulators," he said.

The meeting was the first of its kind to be held since a grand jury investigation into grain trade corruption in New Orleans began almost two years ago. Since then, more than 50 persons have been indicted on a wide range of charges, and several grain companies have also been fined.

The proposed new regulations, which will not go into force until after a public hearing here Feb. 19, are intended to make it impossible for a grain company official to own a grain inspection or grain weighing agency, said Agriculture Undersecretary John Knebel.

The nation's grain inspection system presently consists of 111 separate agencies of which 23 are operated by state governments, 41 by boards of trade and 47 by private franchises. The proposed new rules would also prevent interlocking ownerships of companies and inspection agencies and could force as many as 50 of the agencies to close down.

Another change to which grain executives voiced strong objection concerns follow-up inspections by federal officials. Under a proposed change to current regulations, a grain cargo could be subject to a "post market" reinspection up to 60 days after the original grading of the grain was done.

Several grain company representatives said foreign customers could use this rule to try to get prices reduced long after the American grain had been delivered.

Mr. Knebel also asked the grain executives to sign a lengthy draft of an "affirmative action program" pledging to take broad steps to prevent abuses. It would establish rigid internal audit procedures and would give federal authorities the right to make spot inspections of 50 per cent of all the grain they shipped abroad. At present, federal officials are not empowered to make inspections on their own unless buyers or sellers ask them to.

Dow Index Falls 8 Points Stock Prices Retreat in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (INT)—Despite the continued flow of favorable economic news, the stock market today backed off for the second day in a row.

Just as the New York Stock Exchange opened, the Labor Department reported that the U.S. wholesale price index in January was unchanged.

Wall Street analysts said the news came as no surprise to the investment community, which had been expecting the index to be either unchanged or slightly lower.

Individual issues were pressured by profit-taking, but analysts said that in general the list appeared to be digesting some of the sharp gains since the beginning of the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 8.42 points to 958.35. Declining issues held about a three to two lead over gainers.

At 3 o'clock the Dow index was off 7.95.

Volume totaled 23.87 million shares compared with 28.61 million yesterday.

At the close of trading on the NYSE, Eastman Kodak, among the most active stocks, fell 3 1/4 to 108. It reported lower earnings last year.

Kerr-McGee fell 2 1/4 to 70 1/4. It reported flat per share earnings for the fourth quarter.

Also down a point or more were International Paper, down 1 1/4 to 72 1/4, MCI, down 1 1/4 to 71 3/4, Georgia-Pacific 3 3/4 to 47 1/4, Bristol-Myers 1 1/2 to 83, and St. Joe Minerals 1 1/2 to 43 1/2.

B.F. Goodrich lost 1/2 to 26 7/8. It came in with reduced profits for the year last year.

Babcock & Wilcox gained 1 5/8 to 25 7/8. It reported higher earnings and raised the dividend.

U.S. Output Rises

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—U.S. industrial production in January rose by an estimated 0.7 per cent following a revised 0.9-per-cent increase in December, the Federal Reserve said today.

Originally, the Fed reported the December increase to be 1 per cent.

Markets Closed

Securities and commodity exchanges will be closed Monday in the United States for Washington's Birthday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderately active trading. The Amex index rose 0.30 to 99.54.

Patrick Petroleum rose 5/8 to 12 after having climbed more than 1 point yesterday, when it reported a gas find in Louisiana.

Houston Oil & Minerals rose 1 3/4 to 43 5/8, while Syntex edged up 1/8 to 34 3/4.

In Chicago, wheat and most other commodity futures prices declined on the Board of Trade.

The price movement was a turnaround from recent days during which wheat futures climbed steadily because of the drought in parts of the winter wheat belt.

The movement in wheat prices pulled other major commodities in the same direction.

U.S. Wholesale Prices Stable, Inventories Decline by 0.2%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Wholesale prices remained stable in January as another big drop in farm prices offset increases for industrial goods, the government said today.

The Labor Department said prices actually rose 0.4 per cent last month, but after adjustment for seasonal variations, the wholesale price index was unchanged.

Since rising 1.8 per cent in October, wholesale prices showed no change in November and declined an adjusted 0.4 per cent in December. Over the past three months, they have declined at an adjusted annual rate of 1.7 per cent.

This continued moderation of inflationary pressures and the report last week of a sharp drop in the nation's unemployment rate gives support to the Ford administration's forecast of continued economic recovery in the new year.

It also offered consumers the prospect of an easing in retail prices in the coming months, as trends in wholesale prices usually are reflected later at the retail level.

In January, the wholesale price index for farm products, processed foods and feeds fell 1.3 per cent following declines of 2.5 per cent in December and 1.2 per cent in November.

The decline in agricultural products offset a 0.4-per-cent increase in industrial commodities.

Over the past 12 months, wholesale prices were up 4.4 per cent. The index stood at 179.4, meaning that it cost \$179.40 to purchase a variety of goods that sold at wholesale for \$100 in the 1967 base period.

Wholesale prices for consumer finished goods—those ready for

sale on supermarket shelves—declined for the third straight month, dropping 2.2 per cent in January after declining 1.3 per cent in December and 0.4 per cent in November.

Consumer finished goods other than food rose 0.3 per cent, the same as in December.

The 0.4-per-cent increase in the non-food index was smaller than in the previous months, a stronger indication of an easing of inflationary pressures than the decline in agricultural prices. Economists regard the industrial index as a more sensitive measure of inflation than farm and food prices, which often fluctuate from month to month.

Inventories Drop

In another report the Commerce Department said business inventories in December dropped 0.2 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted \$265.54 billion.

It was the second straight month of decline in business inventories. November inventories had fallen 0.3 per cent to an adjusted \$268.04 billion from October after three straight months of increases.

Retail inventories declined 1 per cent to an adjusted \$73.08 billion in December while manufacturers' inventories rose 0.1 per cent to an adjusted \$148.79 billion.

Wholesalers' inventories rose 2 per cent to an adjusted \$45.67 billion.

Sales increased 1 per cent to an adjusted \$175.71 billion, putting full-year sales at \$2.01 trillion, up 2.4 per cent over 1974 sales of \$1.97 trillion.

The December sales increase followed a November decline of 0.5 per cent to an adjusted \$174.28 billion after seven straight months of increases.

Growth of U.S. Money Supply Is 2.5 Per Cent in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—The narrowly defined money supply jumped upward by \$2 billion to \$296.5 billion in the week ended Feb. 4, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

For the latest statistical quarter the growth of the money supply—checking accounts and currency, or M-1—was at an annual rate of only 2.5 per cent, well below the lower end of the Federal Reserve's target range of 4.5 per cent. The growth rate was 2.3 per cent for the latest half-year statistical period.

The weekly money supply and other financial figures are normally supplied by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York but that bank was closed because of the Lincoln's Birthday holiday.

The broader definition of money, M-2, which includes time and savings deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates of deposit—rose \$3.7 billion in the Feb. 4 week to \$744.4 billion. This monetary aggregate has grown at a rate of 8.7 per cent in the latest statistical quarter, well within the Federal Reserve's target range.

There is evidence that funds formerly held in demand-deposit accounts have been shifted to savings accounts and thus show up in M-2. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, reported to Congress earlier this month that about \$2 billion had been shifted in this fashion by smaller businesses since the Federal Reserve in early November permitted banks to offer savings accounts to business customers.

The report yesterday showed increases in the week ended Feb. 11 in nearly all short-term interest rates compared with the previous week. The one exception was the federal fund rate, which declined to 4.75 per cent in the Feb. 11 week from 4.82 per cent the week before. This is the

rate most closely controlled by the Federal Reserve.

There was no report on business loans by New York City banks. On Wednesday the Federal Reserve reported a nationwide increase in these loans of \$267 million in the week ended Feb. 4.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

American Petrofina

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 258.10 231.30

Profits 9.24 22.42

Per Share 0.87 2.10

Year

Revenue 986.00 953.00

Profits 40.19 86.68

Per Share 3.77 8.13

B.F. Goodrich

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 495.50 482.40

Profits 2.30 15.00

Per Share 0.61 1.02

Year

Revenue 1,900.00 1,970.00

Profits 25.90 51.90

Per Share 1.65 3.49

OBS Inc.

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 574.72 501.37

Profits 35.87 32.45

Per Share 1.35 1.14

Year

Revenue 1,826.87 1,751.94

Profits 122.90 108.50

Per Share 3.80 3.80

Dresser Industries

Quarter Jan. 31 1975 1974

Revenue 519.90 451.10

Profits 26.80 20.20

Per Share 1.55 1.40

Share diluted 1.55 1.18

Eastman Kodak

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 1,559.90 1,440.50

Profits 204.15 219.89

Per Share 1.26 1.36

Year

Revenue 4,968.50 4,593.60

Profits 612.69 629.52

Per Share 3.80 3.90

Eltra Corp.

Quarter Dec. 31 1975 1974

Revenue 181.90 196.17

Profits 9.01 8.55

Per Share 1.20 1.14

Fourth Quarter

Revenue 1,335.50 1,122.40

Profits 9.96 14.88

Per Share 0.74 1.09

Year

Revenue 5,339.20 4,803.00

Profits 34.44 45.24

Per Share 2.55 3.36

Motorola

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 356.00 325.00

Profits 19.00 40.00

Per Share 0.43 0.15

Year

Revenue 1,312.00 1,367.00

Profits 41.00 73.00

Per Share 1.46 2.60

R.J. Reynolds

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 1,716.10 1,195.50

Profits 72.72 67.29

Per Share 1.66 1.25

Year

Revenue 4,837.60 4,500.90

Profits 338.97 298.90

Per Share 7.39 6.66

General Electric

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue

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[illegible]

February 13, 1971

	S	D.M.	F.F.	L. L.	Gldr.	B. Fin.	Swiss	Oan.
Amsterdam	2.6315	5.3890	104.10	56.235	94.59	6.7390	64.00	48.28
Brussels (a)	2.6315	5.3890	104.10	56.235	94.59	6.7390	64.00	48.28
Frankfurt	2.6315	5.3890	104.10	56.235	94.59	6.7390	64.00	48.28
London (a)	2.02605		5.1530	56.38	1.9300	6.550	98.82	12.64
Milan					1.5633	5.7375	70.10	5.615
Paris	4.6730	9.0415	176.475		Closed			
Zurich	2.5352	5.1699	100.16	56.62	92.53	6.6254	6.34	47.18

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona; 6.12178; Escudo; 200.480; French franc; 6.55; German mark; 1.936; Italian Lira; 2.03675; Japanese Yen; 36.75; Swiss franc; 6.7390; U.S. dollar; 1.00.

(a) Commercial trans. (a) Units of 100. (b) Units of 1,000. 1Y Units of 10,000.

(c) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

GC Gold Index Quotation
2 European Gold Markets

THE HASSEHMIT KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
INTERNATIONAL BECHTEL INCORPORATED
(MANAGERS)
NEW AMMAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Construction of international airport terminal and related facilities, commencing June, 1976, to be completed by September, 1978.

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12/100ths of a Second Decides Giant Slalom

Canadian Is First, Mittermaier 2d

By Bernard Kirsch

AKAMER LIZUM, Austria, Feb. 13 (UPI)—12/100ths of a second. West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier, not expected to accomplish big things in the Olympic Games, lost her chance of winning Alpine skiing's triple crown by 12/100ths of a second today when she was beaten by a girl who had been expected to do nothing.

Canadian Kathy Kreiner, 18, skied only the "second good race" of her career and it was enough to win the giant slalom. But it did not sadden Rosi Mittermaier, who failed to become skiing's first all-conquering woman in the Olympics. She has enough prizes to console her.

12/100ths of a second.

She has two Olympic gold

medals for winning the downhill and the slalom, plus another gold medal given to her by the Fédération Internationale de Ski for winning the combined title ahead of French girl Danièle Bernard, who finished third in the giant slalom.

Mittermaier, a 26-year-old who still enjoys skiing, said she erred once on the "open and not too tight course."

"I can't be angry with myself," she said. "It would be unfitting if I wasn't happy with two golds and a silver."

She said her mistake came in the middle part of the 1,235-meter course with 49 gates when she went "a bit too straight" instead of cutting close to a flag. "But that sort of thing happens quite

often. It's really not as bad as all that."

She denied that building pressure during the week had disturbed her. She said that she "managed it all quite well." She said she needs a "bit of peace and quiet now but from what I hear, there'll be quite a reception waiting for me when I get back to Retz im Winkel," her home town.

12/100ths of a second.

A whole new world of riches and glory were awaiting her had she been able to equal the feats of perfection of such men as Austria's Toni Sailer and France's Jean-Claude Killy, who capitalized financially on their success in winning three ski golds at earlier Olympics. But neither Mittermaier nor Kathy Kreiner will do poorly in the future.

Kreiner, a onetime child prodigy in Canadian skiing, joined the national team at age 12. She raced in the 1972 Olympics, where she finished 33d in the downhill and 14th in the slalom, and won her first major race, a World Cup giant slalom, in 1974. That success put pressure on a girl too young to handle it.

She lost all her races after the World Cup victory and with it went her confidence. It returned this week as she was able to lose herself easily in the Olympic village, where "skiing is such a small part of the day."

Kreiner said all the pressure of the past was gone today before she raced, and even after she won. The only nervous Kreiner on the course was her sister, Laurie, 22. Laurie barely was able to concentrate on her race and crossed the finish line and went skiing into the arms of Kathy to congratulate her.

12/100ths of a second.

At a late-afternoon news conference, Kreiner did not feel guilty about having denied Mittermaier her day. "I would have liked to have seen Rosi win three gold medals, but I'm not unhappy I won," she said. "Rosi's got her two golds and a silver and that's not bad." It is one more gold than the entire Canadian delegation has won here. It is also the first gold medal for the Canadians since Nancy Greene was the giant slalom victor in 1968.

The French didn't do quite enough to end their national catastrophe today as Debernard, a silver medal winner in the 1972 slalom, won the nation's first medal of 1976. She said, "The important thing is that I've won a medal. If I had not, we would have gone away without a medal for the first time in 20 years."

She said that if only the women had one more race in the Olympics, which they don't, she'd have a chance to win a gold medal.

"You will notice I get better every time," Debernard said. "I was fifth in the downhill, fourth in the slalom, third in the giant and second in the combined. I needed another race."

The luck of the draw today had Kreiner going first in the race, when the course was unmarked and before the salt had a chance to soften the ice. The position also made for a long wait for the winner, who stood at the finish line for a half-hour watching the times recorded. Mittermaier, the present World Cup leader, skied fourth, clocked the best intermediate time, but slowed down and finished in a minute 29.25 seconds. Kreiner had registered 1:29.13.

12/100ths of a second.

The race favorite, Lise-Marie Morerod, who has won three giant slaloms this World Cup season, started eighth. She finished fourth. Defending Olympic giant slalom champion Marie-Thérèse Nadig, also Swiss, went 10th and wound up fifth, a mighty effort for a girl who had the flu and a bruised shoulder. Monika Kaserer of Austria began in the 11th spot and was sixth.

A margin of 1.5 seconds separated the top six, but the only figure that gained attention was 12/100ths of a second.

Some skiers and writers are calling Mittermaier the greatest female ever in the sport, and commenting on this, she said: "Every year there is a different great skier. There's been Nancy Greene, Michele Jacot, Annemarie Proell. With these medals, and if I win the World Cup, maybe this year it'll be me."

12/100ths of a second.

Augert, Ex-Champion in Slalom

French Ski Pro Tells of Earnings as Amateur

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—France's 1970 world slalom champion, Jean-Noël Augert, last night revealed his earnings as an "amateur" ski racer and said he believed that current "amateurs" must be earning at least \$100,000 a year "or they would turn pro."

He said he believed Gustavo Thoeni was making "much more than \$300,000 a year."

NHL Standings

PACIFIC CONFERENCE						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	34	10	10	78	240	148
N.Y. Islanders	28	18	11	67	203	182
Atlanta	26	24	8	60	189	170
N.Y. Rangers	20	29	8	48	176	229

WHA Standings

NORTH DIVISION						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	40	8	8	88	258	121
Los Angeles	28	24	4	62	191	190
Pittsburgh	22	28	8	52	220	215
Detroit	18	31	7	43	190	211
Washington	5	44	7	17	150	281

WHA Standings

ADAMS DIVISION						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	31	11	8	70	214	184
Buffalo	21	18	8	51	233	184
Toronto	22	21	11	55	193	189
California	19	29	7	45	185	187

NBA Results

Thursday's Games
Cleveland 88, Chicago 82 (Clemmons 17, Russell 14, Love 18, Laskowski 18, Morris 18)
Golden State 118, Atlanta 104 (Wilkes 34, Smith 30, Drew 32, Hudson 23)
Washington 82, Portland 81 (Hayes 24, King 20, Martin 14, Anderson 14)

NBA Results

Thursday's Games
Houston 90, Phoenix 81 (Mark Hewitt 22, Russell 14, Love 18, Laskowski 18, Morris 18)
Minnesota 84, Quebec 44 (Antenewich 2, Sampson, Connolly, McKenzie, Hock, Tardif 2, Houli, Borden, Laskowski)

NBA Results

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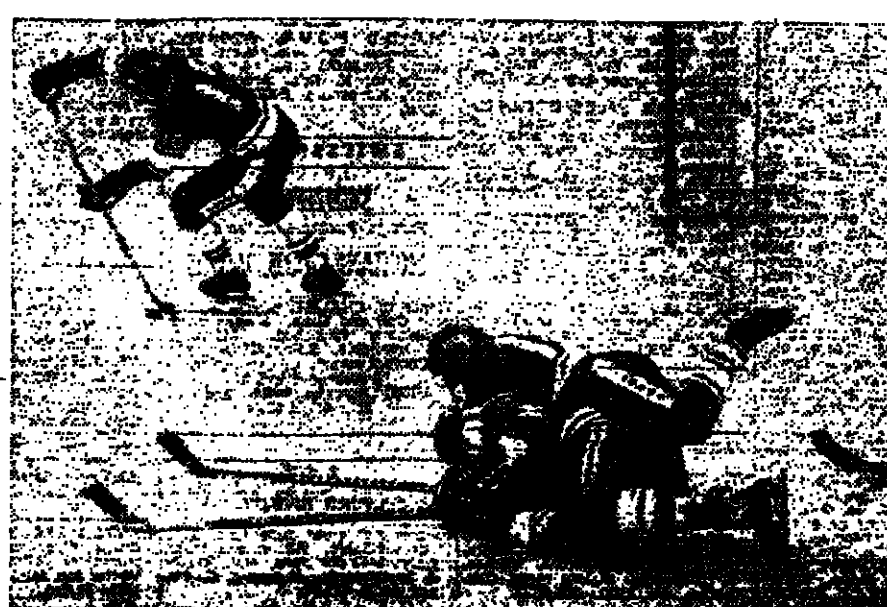
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Connors, Evert Won \$1 Million In Tennis in '75

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Jimmy Connors earned \$500,000 and Chris Evert \$412,977—both records—in prize money in 1975, according to final statistics released by the U.S. Tennis Association.

Connors' total included \$158,033 in tournaments and \$442,250 from three challenge-type matches in Las Vegas. Arthur Ashe was second among the men with a total of \$338,237 and Spain's Manuel Orantes third with \$271,066.

Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia was second to Evert with \$185,318 and Britain's Virginia Wade third with \$183,576.



SHOOT-AND-SKI COMPETITION—Skiers fire at target with rifles as snow falls on the Olympics biathlon course.

Hamill of U.S. Takes Figure-Skating Title

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Dorothy Hamill of the United States, skimming the ice with the assurance and grace of a champion, tonight won the women's figure-skating gold medal.

The 19-year-old produced an exciting and flawless free-skating program which earned her nine marks of 5.9 out of a possible 6.0.

The gold medal was a sweet reward for Hamill, who was defeated by Dianne de Leeuw last year in Colorado Springs, Colo., for the world title. De Leeuw, the 20-year-old Californian who skates for the Netherlands, had fallen behind Hamill in Wednesday's compulsory program and could not match her free-skating elegance. She had to settle for the silver medal.

Former world champion Christine Errath of East Germany won the bronze medal.

Hamill began her program with a perfectly executed delayed axel and from that moment on she had the crowd in her favor. She proceeded with a scintillating succession of double-axels, double-toe-loops, camel-spins and backspins, all ways in perfect harmony, and completed her program with her favorite maneuver—the "Hamill camel," a camel-splth developing into a sit-spin.

No one in the history of figure skating has matched the new Olympic champion in her ability to spin.

She brings back to the United States a title won previously by three other Americans—Tenley Albright, now a prominent Boston surgeon, in 1956, Carol Heiss, in 1960, and Peggy Fleming, in 1968.

Four years ago in Sapporo, Japan, the title was won by Trude Schuba of Austria, who now is skating with an ice show in Europe.

"I'm very, very happy and pleased," Hamill said afterward. "I plan to take a couple of days of rest before we travel to Helsinki for training in the world championships."

"I felt good skating. I did not feel uncomfortable. I left out one jump because I was very close to the end of the rink. That didn't matter really. It was double lutz."

One of the biggest ovations of the evening went

Russians Ski, Shoot Way to Another Gold

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today won the 30-kilometer biathlon relay with the best shooting performances in the history of the Olympic winter games.

The four Russians incurred no penalties at any of the eight shooting stages for the first time in the games and finished in an hour, 57 minutes, 55.64 seconds.

They were about four minutes ahead of Finland, who clocked 2:01:45.58, with East Germany snatching the bronze medal after a remarkable recovery in 2:04:08.61.

Strength-Sapping Event

In driving snow, which caused problems both at the 150-meter rifle range and on the twisting cross-country ski track, the Russians rubbed in their supremacy in this nerve-testing, strength-sapping event.

They led from the first leg despite second man Ivan Blakov losing more than a minute when he had to change a shoe shortly after taking over from Alexander Elizarov.

Nikolai Kruglov, the individual gold medalist, took over the third leg with a lead of over a minute and increased it to three minutes before hanging on to nine-times Soviet champion Alexander Tikhonov.

Problem With Bindings

The Russians have been using a new type of shoe and binding here and it was the second time it had caused problems. On Wednesday Evgeni Belov had to change his shoe after eight kilometers on the first leg of the men's 40-kilometer relay, but biathlon trainer Alexander Privolov still supported the innovations.

"The new shoes and bindings have helped us to win medals," he said.

Soccer's Cruyff To Leave Spain At Season's End

BARCELONA, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Soccer star Johan Cruyff announced last night that he was leaving the Barcelona club as a result of a dispute with coach Henk Wessel.

"I have asked to be released," the Dutch player said. "I'm definitely leaving Barcelona."

A spokesman for the club said Cruyff would be released—but only after his contract expires on June 30 this year.

Wessel, who succeeded Barcelona's Dutch coach Rinus Michels this season, and there was soon friction between him and the team's star.

Cruyff said publicly that Wessel was not able to force the team into a "fighting unit." On Sunday, Wessel's retired Cruyff from the field in mid-game when Barcelona was losing against Sevilla.

Cruyff joined Barcelona in 1973 for a reported \$1.7 million. With Cruyff, the team promptly won the Spanish championship. But in the two last seasons, Madrid clubs have taken the title.

College Basketball

East
Stanford 85, Lowell 82.
Connecticut 82, Lafayette 75.
St. Cecilia 75, Portland 65.
W. Va. 82, 117, Salem 59.

South
Johns Hopkins 65, Swarthmore 54.
Kentucky 82, No. Kentucky 62.
Loyola (Md.) 87, Catholic 70.
No. Alabama 85, Mercer 70.
Tenn. St. 82, Alabama A&M 81.
Wash. St. 82, St. Mary's 72.

Midwest
Green Bay 82, No. Michigan 51.
St. Ignace 82, W. Texas 57.
St. Ignace 82, W. Texas 57.

Southwest
San Houston 64, Southwestern 62.

West
Fullerton 81, San Jose St. 64.
Pacific 82, San Diego St. 67.
DCLA 104, Washington St. 72.
Washington St. 80, Calif. 72.

Men's 1,500-Meter Speed-Skating
1. Jan Stenroth, Norway, 1:29.25
2. Peter Mueller, U.S., 1:30.00
3. Hans van Heiden, Netherlands, 1:30.40
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